HE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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D. BIGHAM.....EDITOR
D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER

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O ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER SUBURBS.—The COMMERCIAL route west of ...eral street, below Stockton Avenue, here- ...re carried by Henry K. Porter will hereafter ...l delivered by J. N. Thackeray, who alone is ...horized to make collections thereon. Subscribers failing to receive the paper will please ...e known the fact at the office, No. 76 Fifth ...et.

CITY ITEMS.

Pleasant and Attentive Clerks
...pera House Shoe Store.

Western University.
...e next term will commence Monday, September ... 1866.

Pittsburgh Female College.
...ll Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. ...rsling.

Beaver Academy.
...w Boarding School, $275 for all expenses for 11 ...s, September 10. R. T. Taylor. T-F

Asthma.
...as Whitcomb's Remedy has effected most wonderful cures of this disease.

Game Supper.
...ame Supper will be given at No. 3 Market ..., this evening, from game shot by amateurs.

Tremendous
...prices at Gardiner's, No. 60 Fifth street.

Allsop's London Ale.
...frey's Scotch Ale.
...e above are acknowledged to be the finest brands ...n, to be had only at McClarran & McKennan's ... Store, 83 Market street, corner Diamond, near ...d street.

...e Daily Commercial

...e Warren and Franklin Railroad.

...have already noticed the fact that this ...ortant railway is in successful operation, ...trains are now running daily between ...eton and Oil City, a distance of fifty-one ...s. All who have had occasion to pass over ...oad will bear testimony to its excellent ...truction and admirable management. This ...bears an important relation to Pittsburgh, ...gh the Allegheny Valley Railroad, as the ... will form a connection at Oil City. These ...ads will throw the entire oil trade of the ...henyValley, more than one-half of the ...of the oil region, into Philadelphia and ...urgh. The distance from Oil City to Philadelphia is 439 miles—from Oil City to Pittsburgh, 105 miles. They also establish between ...urgh and Warren a narrow gauge railroad of 160 miles, which was formerly ...rsed by water, in the most expensive and ...ient manner, in a distance of nearly 300 ... The distance to Philadelphia, from Oil ...y, via Pittsburgh, will be but little over 400 ..., or nearly the same as via the Philadelphia and Erie route. So that Philadelphia already has the most direct and cheapest railroad communication with the oil region of anytic city, and when the Allegheny Valley is entirely completed she will be further with two of the nearest and best routes. ...legation from Warren, Pa., are now at ...ve House for the purpose of enlisting ...terest in the road already partly built, ...s to connect Pittsburgh with Buffalo by ...f Warren.

D. STEVENS RENOMINATED.—The Union ...lican Convention of Lancaster county ...eld in Lancaster, on Wednesday, when Thaddeus Stevens was renominated for ...ess. Previous to balloting for candidates ...te Senate and House of Representatives, ...tlemen seeking those nominations were ...led to pledge themselves, if elected, to ...or Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for United ...Senator as long as he consents to be a ...date.

...NTH DISTRICT.—A gentleman who ar...in the city last evening from Meadville, ...that the Congressional Conferees, now in ...at that place, have balloted upwards of ...ndred times without effecting a nomi... The Conference have been in session ...ur weeks, with no immediate prospect of ...ent.

A Very Important Discovery.

'Rosetta" stone, a marble found at the ..., Julian, by Bouchard, in 1799, is the ...al authority for the translations of the ...yphic and demotic characters which ...en made by Egyptologists. It contains ...e inscription in three shapes, one being ...e, a knowledge of which latter langu... the key to the rest—a key only used after ...inful suggestion and many failures by ...ned men who interested themselves in ...ject. The Rosetta stone has been con...the most important of all discoveries ...ted with the ancient Egyptian language, ...e inscriptions have been studied and ...ed upon since its discovery by a host of ...men, including Champollin, Young ...ers. This marble, so valuable to science ...story, has been *reinforced*, if we may ...y use that word in this connection, by a ...e discovery made at San, in Egypt, by ...nent Egyptian scholar Lepsius. He has ...ed another monument containing bilingual inscriptions, the Greek containing ...than twenty six lines, of considerable ...and in small letters. The inscription ...at it was made in the reign of Euergetes ...States the good deeds of the monarch, ...e some of his military expeditions, and ...s the institution of two feasts in con...n. The most important matter estab...by this stone, in addition to the number...ph prices which it contains, is the fact ...t were two years in Egypt, one ...ing for the common people, the other ...ablished and computed by the priests, ...s previously suspected by M. Lepsius, ...ed in his chronology. The discovery ...ers the matter beyond all question, ...y interesting stone was closely copied, ...inscriptions will be laid before the ...d world, the most interesting and valu...tribution to Egyptian studies that has ...e for many years.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

...io *Farmer* says: John E. Mottier, the ...n Wine King, called on us last week, ...g from a visit to his Cincinnati vine...his new plantation at North-East, Pa., ...ther says the grape business looks promising around Cincinnati, though there was a ...the rot two or three weeks ago, which cut one-tenth of the crop. Mr. M. ...he cause of the failure of the grape ...ion for the last three years is still ...ted for by any theory of soil or prun...ch has been put forth, since the failure ...experienced at times under all systems ...unstances.

...Coppock died at his residence, in the ...New Lisbon, on last Tuesday evening. ...peck held the office of Clerk of the ...of Columbiana county two years, ...the time of his death was a candidate ...election.

...gan county, Captain W. W. McCarty, ...of the 78th O. V. V. I., has been ap...Deputy United States Collector in place ...Sprague, resigned. The Captain was a ...ditary, and his appointment was one ...y fit to be made.

...rietta (Ohio) *News* reports a family o... children of parents married twenty-...r. Very good.

...eveland *Leader* says: Mr. Devereaux, ...endent of the C. & P. Railroad, who is ...ing the right thing just at the right ...generously offered to carry members ...O. V. I. at half fare, who desire to at...reunion of that regiment in this city ...week. Those that lost arms or legs in ...ll be carried free.

...dward Wade, brother of Senator B. F. ...ed at his residence in East Cleveland ...t inst. He was a gentleman of cultiand a lawyer of ability. He was ...al abolitionist, and as early as 1832, ...e organizing the Liberty Party. In ...as elected to Congress from this dis...continued to hold that position for ...n. Of late years, in consequence of ill ...has lived in comparative retiracy.

...named Kronenburg, of Newark, Ohio, ...he is the inventor of the needle gun, ...ses to offer it to the United Govern...ent. This gun has been manufactured, ...for twenty years, but until the war ...ussia and Austria, it never come into ...toriety.

...anon *Star* says: Covert, the Roosa ...is suffering literally. He is apparent...ing terror. His delirium shrieks has ...and he is completely unmanned; and, ...den but little for several days, he is ...emanded. He has made no confes...e whatever. In his cell he can distinct...e saws and the mallets of the carpen...are framing timber for a small building ...feet square and sixteen feet high, ...be erected over the jail, and ad...le jail, and in which the gallows will ...

...rsday last, while Mrs. Jewell, of Day...y of culture, and fond of the practical ...botany, with her two daughters, were ...hrough a field near Dayton city, they ...on by a party of scoundrels who were ...g the road. Mrs. Jewell was wound...thigh by a revolver ball.

...le storm passed over a portion of Bat...y, one day last week, destroying the ...harvest, and laying waste the country ...course. After the hurricane had pass...ohroe, but half a dozen houses were ...ding. The Methodist church was ...e buildings destroyed. It was also ...t two men were killed, and two others ...ing. A number of persons were in...e damage to property is very great. ...ons incident of the storm a cow is ...e been caught up by the wind, and ...nto an apple tree! The storm is said to ...over a narrow belt of country des...buildings and fencing, and uprooting ...s way. It was altogether the most ...e storm which has been known in ...rity since it was settled.

...ng of the citizens of Clyde was held ...ce on the 31st of August, to inaugurate ...s to secure the erection of a monument ...ory of Major General J. B. McPher...*Times* says: Col. Eaton addressed ...ing. A committee of fifteen, sleps ...e been taken to secure the erection of ...ent to General McPherson. Colonel ...ed Board of about $6,000 was in ...of the Committee representing the ...of Tennessee, and that there was ...in California of several thousand ...in California of several thousand ...the same purpose, ready to be ap...On motion of Colonel Eaton, a ...e of three was appointed to ascertain ...had been taken if any, and by whom, ...ment to General McPherson, as ...Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Eaton, Dr. ...e, and J. M. Lemmon. *Ib.*

...and concerts of vocal music, under the ...of Prof. Sherall, assisted by Miss Mollie ...of Pittsburgh, and about sixty other ...s, will be given in the U. P. Church, ...ek, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings ...and 23d inst.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1866. NO. 292

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE CONVENTION.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

Still Larger Attendance.

Wigwam Half Filled with Ladies.

Blair, Sr., Benignant and Cheerful.

President Johnson to be Presented with Copy of the Proceedings.

Senator Cowan the Favorite of the Convention.

THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Its Enthusiastic Adoption.

Senator Cowan Playing Host.

H. J. Raymond, Author of Declaration and Address.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ADDRESS.

Convention Adjourned Sine Die.

EVERYBODY PRESENT DELIGHTED.

Presidential Guillotine to be Set in Motion.

FIRST DISPATCH.
Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, August 16.

A Fine Night.

The crowd at the wigwam to-day, was, if possible, larger than yesterday, when it seemed as if every available inch of space was occupied. More than half the seats in the auditorium were occupied by ladies, who, during the session of the Convention, seemed quite as much enthusiastic than their lords and beaux, in their expressions of applause. Few finer sights have ever been witnessed than that which the great assembly presented when the hour of ten arrived, and a bedlam was turned into a Quaker meeting by a single rap of the Chairman's gavel.

A Glance at the Notables.

The floor of the improvised Temple of Reconstruction was crowded with delegates, a majority of whom seemed to be elderly men, and a very large proportion of whom had occupied positions of trust and honor in different departments of the government. Conspicuous among them were the two Blairs, Montgomery and his father, the old gentleman's withered face looking as benignant and cheerful as it is possible for such a withered face to look, when surrounded by a broad brimmed hat of the Quaker pattern. Reverdy Johnson was there, too, bustling around among his brethren in the new cause with the air of one with whom matters were going along just right, and so of the others, who are equally well known in political circles. Probably no such collection of political notables was ever seen before under a single roof.

Opened with Prayer.

At precisely 10 o'clock, Mr. Doolittle called the Convention to order, and, as in the two preceding days, a reverend gentleman was present to invoke the Divine blessing. The Rev. Mr. Snyder, a Lutheran minister from Lewistown, Pa., officiated to-day, and in a supplication of most considerable length, implored forgiveness for the sins of all present and asked Providence to bless the new party movement.

Before the Colorado Election.

From prayer to politics was an easy transition, and the recording angel had scarcely got the "amen" down, when Mr. Doolittle rose to announce that the administration candidate for Congress in Colorado had been selected over the Radical man. This drew forth vociferous cheers, in which delegates and spectators joined.

Minor Resolutions.

Several resolutions of minor importance were then offered.

Committe e to Wait upon the President.

Reverdy Johnson moved the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President and convey to him an authentic copy of the proceedings of the Convention. This was carried, and the mover, of course, made chairman of the committee.

Reading the Declaration.

Soon after Mr. Cowan rose and presented the declaration of principles prepared by the committee of which he was chairman. His appearance was greeted in a manner that marked him as the favorite of the Convention. The principles were read as rapidly as the demonstrative disposition of the audience would permit, but it seemed as if every one in the building was bitten by a clapping tarantula at the close of every separate resolution, and that the reading of the next would never be proceeded with.

Reading the Address.

Finally, however, the principles were all read, and then came the address of the Convention through the stentorian voice of Henry J. Raymond, its author, and the author also of the declaration of principles. The general impression about the address was that it ought to have borne a greater resemblance to its author in length than it did. It took nearly two hours to read it in Mr. Raymond's rapid mode of expression.

Adjournment.

After some routine business, of no particular importance, Mr. Doolittle at 12:45 pronounced the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Everybody Satisfied.

No convention was ever more judiciously managed, so as to prevent anything like want of harmony. If there were any discordant among delegates or others, it was kept below the surface, and not permitted to make its appearance outside of private caucuses and committee rooms, and now that it is over, every one who had anything to do with it seems perfectly satisfied.

The Presidential Committee.

The committee appointed to wait upon the President will meet at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on Saturday morning.

Removals.

Rumors of removal from office have already commenced, and the sentiments authoritatively pronounced here that Federal patronage will be confined to the indorsers of the late convention, Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, left for Washington at three o'clock, and expects, before his return to the West, to cause a great many changes in the Government offices in Indiana, and the Northwest generally.

FROM ANOTHER REPORTER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.

The Opening.

The National Union Convention reassembled in the wigwam at ten o'clock this morning, pursuant to the adjournment. Every seat in the building was filled. The attendance of ladies was greater than on any previous day. A splendid floral bouquet, of seven feet high, has erected upon the platform, and added to the gallows will in which the gallows will be hung.

Administration Victory Announced.

The President of the Convention, Senator Doolittle, then rose and said: Before we proceed to any further business, the Chair begs leave to announce as the first response to the call for the Convention, the result of the Colorado election. (Cheers.)

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY, August 15.—Returns from all parts of the Territory render certain the election of A. C. Hunt, the Administration candidate for delegate to Congress, over Chillicott, the Radical.

The dispatch was greeted with great applause.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Crowell, of New Jersey, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a National Union Executive Committee be appointed to be composed of two delegates from each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia.

The resolution was adopted.

Committee to Wait Upon the President.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who, on rising, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two delegates from each State, and one from each Territory and the District of Columbia, be appointed by the chair to wait upon the President of the United States, and present him with an authentic copy of the proceedings of this convention.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Finance Committee.

Mr. Charles Knap, of the District of Columbia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee on Finance be appointed, to consist of three delegates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia.

The resolution was adopted.

General Patten, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution on the subject of representation in the Convention, which, under the rules of the convention, was referred without reading or debate.

Thanks to Mayor McMichael.

Mr. Cowan then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to Morton McMichael, Esq., Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, for his admirable police arrangements for the preservation of peace and good order during the sitting of the Convention.

The Resolutions and Address.

The resolution was greeted with applause, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Cowan again rose, and said on behalf of the Committee who were appointed to prepare resolutions and an address: I have to state that after a very earnest and elaborate consideration of the same, lasting all day and a part of the night, we have agreed upon the same. I beg leave to report the following declaration of principles, adopted unanimously by the Committee, which the Secretary of the Convention will read, and also an address to the people of the country, which will be read by Hon. Mr. Raymond, of New York. (Applause.)

The Secretary then proceeded to read the Declaration of Principles, each clause of which was loudly applauded. The last one, which endorses the President, was greeted with prolonged cheering, in which the audience and delegates joined.

The Declaration of Principles.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people, and profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous, as a large majority of their country men are, in all sincerity, to forget and forgive the past; revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors; regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever; looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and confirming trial—hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

First—We halt with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war, and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

Second—The war just closed has maintained the authority of the constitution with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union, with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the states, perfect and unimpaired.

Third—Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right, and recognized by the constitution as abiding in every State and people, and is based upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the Executive government has any authority or power to deny to a right to any or whole classes of inhabitants under the constitution from the people thereof.

Fourth—We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation and who will secure their seats to loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each house to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth—The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme laws of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All powers not granted to the Government by the Constitution to the States are reserved to the States or the people. Therefore the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress cannot interfere with. No State or convention of States has a right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, State or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual.

Sixth—Such amendment to the Constitution of the United States as may be proposed by the Congress, as they may deem expedient, but only in the manner provided by its resolution, and in proposing such amendments the action of Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same the States of this Union are entitled to qualified and indefeasible right to a voice and a vote therein.

Seventh—Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the people of the United States ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the constitutional amendment just ratified by the Union, should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth—While we regard as utterly invalid and void and never to be sustained or used as of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to the sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging of this as in performing all other obligations to maintained unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the republic.

Ninth—It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the late war, and to cherish by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered to the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to widows and children of those who fell, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth—In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in the hour of terrible peril stood as in his devotion to the constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unfaltering in persecutions and undeserved reproach, having faith immeasurable in the people and in the principles of the government, we recognize our Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which he met the test; and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our sincere support.

An Omission.

After the vote had been taken on the adoption of the foregoing declaration of principles, it was found that the reading of the second clause had been omitted by accident, and this fact was announced by Senator Doolittle. It was then read and adopted, with great applause and unanimity.

Declaration Adopted with Enthusiasm.

The declaration of principles was then adopted as a whole with enthusiastic cheers.

Three Cheers for Senator Cowan.

After the adoption, three cheers were called for and given in the most enthusiastic manner for Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania. Senator Cowan acknowledged the compliment, but said that as he considered himself the host of the Convention, one of his guests, Reverdy Johnson, would address it by virtue of authority unanimously delegated to him by the Declaration and Address, namely, the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York.

Reading the Address.

Mr. Raymond, therefore, proceeded to read the Address, which had been written by himself, as had also been the Declaration of Principles. He was so frequently interrupted by applause, that the Chairman appealed to the Convention to restrain such manifestations, as they would address it by virtue of authority unanimously delegated to him by the Declaration and Address, namely, the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York.

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Charles Knap, of the District of Columbia was appointed chairman of the Committee.

The Closing Scenes.

All the business of the convention having thus been disposed of, Hon. John Hogan, of Missouri, rose and moved that as the convention had performed so gloriously all the business for which it had met, it now adjourn *sine die*.

The chairman stated that before putting that motion, he desired to have some announcements made.

On motion of Mr. Schell, of Pennsylvania, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the President and officers of the convention for the able and impartial manner in which they had discharged their duties.

On motion of Robert D. Holmes, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the representatives of the press for the able and impartial performance of their duties.

On motion of Hon. J. S. Rollins, of Missouri, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the citizens of Philadelphia for their hospitality and kindness.

The President of the Convention then announced that he had received from the President and Secretary of the Senate a handsome gavel, made out of the wood of Independence Hall, and presented by the supreme laws of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All powers not granted to the Government by the Constitution to the States, are reserved to the States or the people. Therefore the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress cannot interfere with. No State or convention of States has a right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, State or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual.

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Eighth—While we regard as utterly invalid and void and never to be sustained or used as of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to the sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging of this as in performing all other obligations to maintained unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the republic.

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Fourth—We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation and who will secure their seats to loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each house to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth—The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the

BY THE CABLE.

France Desires Peace More than Territorial Aggrandizement.

Prospects of War between Prussia and Bavaria.

Financial Policy of Prussia.

Austria Negotiating with Hungarian Leaders.

Turkish Troops to be Sent to Greece.

DECLINE IN U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.

PRUSSIA.

Governor General of Hanover.

BERLIN, Prussia, August 11.—General Vorst Rhetz has been appointed by the King of Prussia, Governor General of Hanover.

Mission of Prince Itzenburg.

The mission of Prince Itzenburg is said in substance to be to inform the Queen of Hanover that her further stay in the capital of the late kingdom will be attended with much inconvenience to her own interests, the avoidance of which should be desirable to herself.

The War Against Bavaria.

The War against Bavaria may be renewed by Prussia after the expiration of the armistice on the 22d of this month, unless some change take place in the aspect now existing in the meantime.

Director of Civil Affairs.

Herr von Patow has been appointed Chief of Direction of Civil Affairs, on the part of Prussia, in the territory of the Duchy of Nassau, the city of Frankfurt, and Upper Hesse.

Bill of Indemnity.

In the Upper House of the Legislative Chambers, the Prussian Minister of Finance has introduced a bill of indemnity for the Government for all financial acts done by the Executive in seeming violation of the National Budget-laws, from the year 1862 to the present time. He also proposes to appropriate 54,000,000 thalers for the expenses of the current year, accompanied by a credit bill of 60,000,000 thalers.

New Loan Abandoned.

The Prussian government has abandoned the idea of making a new loan, as it finds the issue of Treasury notes the most expedient way of meeting the current expenditures. More ample financial powers may, however, be required by the government, as peace has not yet been concluded.

The Duchies.

FLENSBURG, August 14.—The President of the National party has issued an appeal to the people of Schleswig, calling on them to willingly acquiesce in the rule of Prussia. The National party is the only party favorable to Denmark, and has demanded foreign intervention in the affairs of the late Duchies.

FRANCE.

France Desires Peace.

PARIS, August 16—Noon.—It is officially stated to-day that the French Government has receded from its demand made upon Prussia for an extension of frontier to the Rhine. France does this in the interest of peace, which she desires far more than territorial aggrandizement. The hope is also expressed by the official journal, the *Moniteur*, that Prussia will not oppose the projects of annexation to German States south of the Maine.

Movements of the Emperor and Prince.

PARIS, August 14.—Prince Napoleon Bonaparte has gone from the city on a visit to Switzerland.

The Emperor Napoleon will go from the Tuileries to the Camp at Chalons on Saturday.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations with Hungarian Leaders.

VIENNA, August 14.—The recent negotiations which took place between the Austrian Government and the Hungarian leaders, are not permitted to be published. The Empress of Austria, who had been lately staying in Pesth, Hungary, has gone from Hungary to Vienna.

Head quarters in the Tyrol.

The Austrian headquarters in the Tyrol are fixed at Borge, having been removed from Prinialtano.

SWITZERLAND.

Troops Disbanded.

BERNE, Switzerland, August 14.—All the Swiss troops employed in the duty of guarding the frontier on the line between Switzerland and Italy have been disbanded.

Exportation of Horses Prohibited.

The exportation of horses from Switzerland is still prohibited.

SPAIN.

Financial Matters.

MADRID, SPAIN, August 13.—The Madrid Government has already paid twenty millions of reals on account of the debt due to the Bank of Spain. Large amounts of bullion are arriving in Madrid from the provinces.

TURKEY.

Troops to be Sent to Greece.

PARIS, August 14.—The *Pitrie* of this evening publishes a telegram from Constantinople, dated on the 11th inst., stating that the Porte Government has received orders to send fresh forces to the frontiers of Greece; some of the troops will also leave on the 12th for the Gulf of Volo.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, August 16—Noon.—At the Bank Court to-day, a reduction was made in the rate of discount of the Bank of England from 10 to 8 per cent. Consols, 88¾.

Five-twenties are at 68.

LONDON, August 16.—Evening.—The following are the official quotations at the close of business to-day on the London Stock Exchange: Consols for money, 87¾. United States 5-20s, 68; Illinois Central, 75; Erie, 42¾.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—Noon.—The cotton market is buoyant under the peaceful news and the reduction of the bank rate.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—P. M.—Cotton advanced to-day a quarter of a penny per pound. The sales foot up to 20,000 bales. Middling uplands, 14 pence.

Breadstuff market firm.

FROM BEAVER.

Beaver Cemetery—Dedication—Address of Hon. Daniel Agnew—Fifth Concert of Normal Music School.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, August 16, 1866.

About a year and a half since the principal citizens of Beaver and its vicinity formed themselves into an association and purchased twenty-five acres of ground for a Cemetery. The ground, though on the plain and of course generally level, is considerably undulating, and has been laid out with great skill by a Mr. Slack, who evidently understands his business. Yesterday was set apart as the dedication, with appropriate exercises, consisting in part of an address by our much esteemed fellow-citizen, Judge Agnew. To those who know him, it is sufficient to say that his address was characterized by the ability and eloquence and many brilliant passages that distinguish all his public efforts. He took up the Biblical history of the Israelites, and also to the catacombs of Egypt and of ancient Rome. The portion of his address first named referred to the religious faith and interest in the matter—was his allusion to the heroic dead of Beaver and vicinity who fell in the cause of freedom during the late war. It was a theme which will find a long and peculiar resting place here, and that on a central spot of the county a soldier's monument might be erected to perpetuate their names and patriotic deeds to future generations. What finer memorials would these monuments be in the cemeteries of all our county seats, and what finer lessons of liberty could be taught than would they teach the youth of this and succeeding generations!

The closing anthem, by the normal school class formed for the occasion was very finely rendered. At the public sale, immediately after the dedication, three thousand five hundred dollars' worth of lots was disposed of. The evening and last day's session of the Normal School of Northern Minnesota. The discussion on the theory of the glacial formation of the country, was participated in by Prof. Perkins, of Union College, Secretary. The session was organized, and conducted with Prof. Jayson, President, and Prof. Newberry, Secretary. Prof. Stoddard read a paper on steam boiler explosions. Prof. Swing, on the evils effects of alum in bread, and on the Puebla Indians. Prof. Worthen, of Illinois, presented a paper on the Geology of Illinois.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis Gone North—Promotion of Gen. Miles.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., August 15.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis went North last evening for a few days.

General Miles has been appointed to a Colonelcy in the regular army, and assigned to the Fortieth Infantry. He has been offered one of many about being organized, and is to consult his friends before accepting. Miles is now in Washington, but has not yet accepted the appointment. This recognition of his services is not likely to prevent the necessary his position as post commander here.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15—The steamer Sacramento, from Panama, arrived to-day, bringing the Mexican mail dates to the 1st inst. Acapulco, and bringing New York dates of the 21st. The steamer Moses Taylor sailed for San Juan to-day.

The San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Company have resolved to sell its products at auction the first week in September.

Gould & Curry stock is selling to-day at 74c, and Ophir at 75c.

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FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

Dedication of Soldiers' Monument—Gen. John A. Logan and Maj. Witt. A. Stokes Invited as Orators of the Day.

FRANKLIN, August 14, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of yesterday I noticed a communication from this place, signed "R.," in relation to the meeting of soldiers to make preparations for the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument on the 10th of September next. Your correspondent has grossly misstated the action of that meeting. General John W. Geary was not invited, and it was understood on all sides that he should not be, nor any other person who is a candidate before the people.

A committee was appointed to invite some distinguished gentleman to address the meeting, consisting of members of both political parties, and that committee was unanimously instructed that their action in inviting speakers should be bi-partisan.

The committee has invited Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Major Witt. A. Stokes, of Greensburg. I understand that in the invitations extended to these distinguished gentlemen the committee have very properly suggested that the movement is made by the soldiers, irrespective of party, and that the proceedings will be conducted by both parties, and that of course the speakers will not introduce any of the political issues of the day.

The soldiers and citizens of Venango county expect to make the occasion one long to be remembered by all who love the brave and gallant soldier who has done so much for his adopted country may live. All soldiers and citizens of whatever political party are requested and expected to come up on that day, and, forgetting party, assemble as a body anew to the Government over the monument erected to perpetuate their memory.

I hope when "R." writes again, he will post himself as to the facts in the case, before he makes such bold assertions. Yours, M.

The Chester county *Journal* has a leading editorial urging the election of Gov. Curtin to the U. S. Senatorship.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

An Important Development—Oil Found Near Monongahela City—Operations on Brady's Run, Beaver County—Increased Activity at Pithole—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial

MONONGAHELA CITY, August 15th, 1866.

Yesterday while some workmen were engaged in sinking a well on the property of J. P. Haigh, Esq., adjoining the borough, having got to the depth of about twenty feet, they noticed the water in great commotion, having the appearance somewhat of a boiling pot. This caused considerable astonishment and excitement in the neighborhood. Upon a lighted lamp being let down, an explosion followed of so terrific a nature as to throw the lamp a great height, and causing no little alarm among the lookers on. Upon a bucket of the water being drawn up, enough oil was taken off to fill a moderate-sized lamp, which burned with great brilliancy. A company will be immediately formed to test the matter, and, if the experience and judgment of the old oil men can be

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

WIPING OUT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The proceedings at Philadelphia have proved the preponderance of the WEED influence. General DIX for temporary Chairman, and Senator DOOLITTLE for permanent President, were the first and two very essential steps in the programme of Mr. WEED. But it was chiefly in inducing VALLANDIGHAM and other objectionable characters to withdraw, and the Democrats generally to play a subordinate part, that the success of Mr. WEED's plan was most conspicuously seen, so that, in reality, the Democratic party, which was heartily indorsed the movement, instead of using it, according to the first intention, to consolidate and strengthen itself, has been made an instrument in Mr. WEED's hands in furthering the gradually-developing design of forming a new party, whereof Mr. WEED and his set will be the head, and such Democrats as shall choose to follow will illustrate the fatal, blind, Democratic friends, which the Convention is over, and the spectacle of Massachusetts and South Carolina, (which is Daniel and which the lion?) shall have ceased to dazzle and bewilder them, can contemplate these things at their leisure.

Mr. WEED always leads, but never follows. Such a statement does not rate him too highly. Whenever he finds his power to rule gone, he manages to summon strength enough to ruin. If he cannot rule the movement inaugurated at Philadelphia, his object will be to ruin it. Thus far he has had his own way—and has had it because he has been able to bring the Democrats into subordination.

This is essentially a WEED and SEWARD movement. The politics of this country, running back nearly or quite half a century, have had many of them—*and in every instance they have been in opposition to the Democratic party.* In no instance have WEED and SEWARD—and the title presupposes many more—coalesced with anybody for the ascendancy of the Democratic party, its candidates or ideas,—with the few exceptions when, to gain his point, Mr. WEED has connived for the moment for the success locally of the candidates of that party. Having for a whole life-time fought and *believed* against that party, these old Whigs and their associates, the BLATCHFORDS, the ASTORS, the BARCOOKS, the PRUYNS, and the long array of "original WEED and SEWARD men," running all the way back to the days of Anti-Masonry, are not going to change, much less become Democrats now. This much all the world in general and the Democratic party in particular—with whom Mr. WEED is playing his game—may rely upon. These old dogs are not disposed to, even if they could, learn the new tricks which such a change presupposes. ANDREW JOHNSON is the obedient servant of WEED and SEWARD,—being such he neither appoints nor proposes to appoint Democrats to office—but those only that WEED and SEWARD, in the prosecution of the purpose of disintegrating the Democratic party to build up a new one, their shrewd discriminate. Blinded for a time by the hopes of office, Democrats are beginning to perceive this,—and the question is, will they submit to the extinguishing process which is going on under the immediate management of Mr. WEED, or reassert their identity?

THROWING CLYMER OVERBOARD.

It is understood that the Democratic camp, just now, is a good deal agitated with the proposition to throw CLYMER overboard and take a new candidate. Some, including Mr. C. himself, resist it, and insist it would be little less than an outrage, which, considering how effectually it would blackball him for all future time, is not an unreasonable view to take. Mr. COWAN is urging the withdrawal of Mr. CLYMER with the view, it is suspected, of becoming the substitute. This view of the case is encouraged by the fact, the Senator and his friends, while they are urgent for the present candidate's withdrawal, are too modest—or too shrewd—to propose just at present a substitute,—their object being first to get Mr. CLYMER out of the way and then to bring Mr. COWAN forward. This done, in the Senator's own classic language, his friends will "trot him out."

It is proposed to compensate Mr. CLYMER by giving him a commission to go abroad in some capacity or other, and to this the President, it is said, stands agreed.

Although they do not particularly interest us, we report these things as coming to us among the episodes of the Philadelphia Convention, and as a part of our purpose to keep the public—the Democrats included—well advised in current events. The *Post* need not copy.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

Mr. DOOLITTLE's speech, on taking the chair as President of the convention, exhibits, no doubt, the feelings of his heart, at the time of its utterance. The unanimity of the scene before him, the highly dramatic style in which it was inaugurated, and many of the mental associations which it would suggest, were well adapted to produce the emotions which he exhibits, in minds at all susceptible of sentimental feelings. He thought of a four years' war, of battle scenes, of hospitals, of prisons, of mournings, of public expenses and private anguish. He thought of these as caused by some of these very persons, lovingly embracing their old antagonists before his eyes, in a great public assembly. He imagined a sweet exchange of hatred for love to be indicated by the affecting arm-in-arm embrace, a linking of heart to heart, an eradication of old enmity and a sorrow for the fearful mischief it had done. With the fancy, suggested by the scene before his eyes, enacted by persons professedly the agents of the authors of the war and representing the authors of the war and representing the agents of the worst horrors, we are not surprised that the emotions of Mr. DOOLITTLE should seek utterance in just such a speech as he made.

But turning away the eyes from the unfeasible demonstrations in the real state of the convention room, and looking at the real state of the country, this agreeable emotion would the country, this agreeable emotion would encounter a rude shock. Looking "on encounter a rude shock. Looking "on this picture and on that," would excite this picture and on that," would excite very different feelings and very different very different feelings and very different thoughts. It is not the studied action of a few politicians on the stage in Philadelphia that represents the condition of things, in their stern reality, in the Southern States. The Convention room and the streets adjoining, in New Orleans, is, we fear, and deeply do we deplore it, a truer representation.

The very process by which the delegates from the South were chosen, and the grounds on which they were selected, afford proof that they are not representatives nor fair samples of the prevailing sentiment among their constituents. They were picked out, not without difficulty in finding them, as persons having the least objectionable records in connection with the rebellion. This was undoubtedly wise, but still it maintains our point. The prevailing sentiment, as indicated by the press and as illustrated in the persecution of union men there, irrespective of color, is as far from fraternizing with that of Massachusetts or any other Northern State as night is from day. And it is just as difficult to reason with what has, till lately, been the controlling and approved policy of the Union Government.

That policy has been the point of opposition in the South. It is so still. Congress maintains it, and, therefore, Congress is the point of opposition, of the same kind and the same intensity that was directed against Mr. LINCOLN when he prominently represented it. What is the opposition of Congress? What does it demand in order to the restoration of the functional privilege of the seceded States? This is the simple question. It demands *in reality* just what the politicians and office and power seekers in Philadelphia are exhibiting in pantomime show. It demands a subsisting in pantomime show. It demands a real, earnest loyalty to the Union. That is all that is asked, the evidence and the guarantee of this, and no more. But we are pointed to a loving scene in Philadelphia, while the South is ringing with the bitterest denunciations of Unionism in the North, and the vilest epithets are heaped upon everything in the Government, except the President, and while Union men are hunted from their homes and shot down in the fields and streets in startling numbers.

Mr. DOOLITTLE's sentimentalism, nor the scene which aroused it, cannot hide the stern and deplorable facts from the eyes of the free people. Would that it were otherwise. But much as we desire a better condition, both for the Union and the South, we greatly fear, and are sorry to believe, that the Philadelphia Convention is not working, whatever its intentions, to the accomplishment of that result.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has figured conspicuously in the politics of the country for a number of years. He has had his periods of elevation and decadence; he has had, like other politicians, his ins and his outs, and some one at least of the latter peculiar to himself. His circuit of observation, during a part of the war, was extended beyond that of any of his Democratic associates, being permitted, although not a military man, to pay a friendly visit to places and people inside such as were at the time forbidden. After a protracted obscuration, by the clouds that have overspread the Democratic heavens, he has enjoyed a moment of visibility lately in the Convention at Philadelphia, but only again to disappear, not so much in consequence of the density of Democratic clouds, as through the brighter shining of New York lights that have arisen to rule the day and the night in the Democratic sky.

But, after all, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has claims to respect for his consistency, resting on much firmer ground than that of a good many who were *in* the Convention, and of a good many that insisted on putting him *out*. He has persistently stood by his principles. He has been true to the flag that he raised. He has not shown an eagerness, for the sake of plunder or even of victory, to place himself in a false position. However wrong his principles, and however unfortunate and demoralized his party, he has not wavered nor surrendered.

He has also, in all his calamities as a politician, been remarkably acquiescent. Out of the Union, out of office in Ohio, out of Congress, out of the Convention—"the most unkindest cut of all"—he submits to the convictions of others in every case. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is entitled to respect as an "old coon" indeed, for political consistency and patient submission. If his old associates, by organization and sympathy, were all up half way to his standard, the Convention would be much smaller than it is, and the remainder, on the same condition, would present a fairer proportion of reliable political sincerity.

The sacrifice of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, as a peace offering, seems to have satisfied the Convention, by reconciling its discordant elements. But we have no reason to believe that it will have any effect towards inspiring the people at large with confidence in the Convention itself.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS TURNED CRITICAL.

The magic powers of the Atlantic Cable are beginning to make themselves felt, in this respect if in no other, that events in Europe of to-day are commented upon in newspapers here of to-morrow. We are evidently fast progressing. The men of old, could they now rise from their graves, would decidedly have no chance against us. What with our telegrams and our steam engines and needle guns and patented or unpatented inventions of all sorts we do seem to have some reason for self-gratulation. Stump-orators, with their proverbial bitterness, and their proverbial audacity, teem with the most genial element of things just at hand, awaiting but a moderate amount of warmth to burst from its egg shell wherein, in so far as imagination can divine, universal peace, good will, eternity, &c., shall reign supreme. In contradistinction to all this, there are prophets of evil, men with soured temper and misguided fancy, who take neither and quite a different view of the signs of the times. Misguided fanatics are feeding of their already moth-eaten brains with the ravings of mad, rainspired prophets, whose predictions of European convulsions, millennial kick-ups and whatnot, merely cause one to cry out in the words of Antony—

> Judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,
> And men have lost their reason!

Now, we don't believe in either of these opposing specks of mad-cap. The world is not so bad as the one, nor yet so good as the other would have it, but decidedly a great deal pleasanter than the gangrenous vision of either would make it.

We have been led into these remarks by the recent news from Europe, and sundry comments thereon, which have just come to hand.

NAPOLEON III. has been balked—the man he took for his tool has turned out to be his master. Skillfully on either side the game has been played, and the result, though certainly not what could have been expected, cannot but become a matter of sincere rejoicing. NAPOLEON III., the great miracle of diplomacy, he whose name has been for so long a by-word for coolness of head, coldness of heart, quickness of wit, strength of will and promptness of action, can comfort himself now with the reflection that he has met his match, and that from amongst that very race of *tetes carees*, whom the French, in the extremity of their wisdom and the exuberance of their wit, have learned heartily to despise. The truth is that NAPOLEON expected, with full confidence no doubt, to reap where he had not sown. His little bit of friendly advice at the beginning of the war was taken for what it was worth, and quietly disregarded. So what could he do but sit down and abide the issue? All we can blame him for is that he should ever have been so foolish as to expect that that issue should redound in any way to his benefit. He was like a man looking for a high prize in a lottery without going to the trouble of buying a ticket. In the great war that raged for upwards of a month, now for the present closed with results so important to the German nations and the people of Italy, the master schemer never struck a blow, never sent out an armed man into the field, and it does certainly sound something akin to presumption in *him* to expect to reap the fruits of a victory won by the stout arms and the strong will of the twice famous Prussian soldiery. Under FREDERICK the Great, "every inch a King," as Mr. CARLYLE will have him, they showed their prowess in times gone by. The glory they achieved then has been worthily sequelled now, and it cannot be wondered at that when the Emperor of the French coolly demands a slice off their loaf, they should turn round and say emphatically—"we won't." The Emperor demanded bread and he has got a stone, he asked a fish and he has been treated to a serpent. Had the gentleman been *hungry* it might have altered the case. Greed, not hunger, however, is his complaint, and we all know that it is one from which he has been long suffering.

But the question of vital importance to us now is, what is to be the rusult of this new aspect of European affairs? Will NAPOLEON go to war with Prussia? If so will Italy remain neutral, or cast in her lot with the latter powers, and whether she do one or other, "will France lick Prussia or Prussia lick France?" And here we meet with prophets and sons of prophets enow. Some overwise "special correspondents" or editors in a pious mood will very likely look on these recent events as the fulfillment of other links in a long chain of prophecy uttered so far back, perhaps, as the year 1600, if not by JOHN in Patmos. Did not somebody or other, who lived somewhere or nowhere, predict long since that in 1866 there would be in Europe "a terrible concussion of opposing forces, after which the skies would clear and the heavenly sun of peacewould shine blessings upon all the world." (*Vide* New York *Times.*) Well, as SHAKESPEARE says, "it were a consummation devoutly to be wished." There are others again whose voice is all for war. NAPOLEON *must* go to war with Prussia, or if he do not there must be a revolution in France. Here are the two horns of the dilemma; how is he to get out of it? Simply by choosing neither. What the consequences of a war between France and Prussia would be at the present time no human foresight can guess.

Prussia, with her nineteen millions of inhabitants, not taking into account her recent conquests, scarce a century old (looked at from a national point of view) has shown what she can do in the recent fearful war with Austria. The martial spirit which animated the veterans of FREDERICK the Great, lives in the men of Prussia yet. Themselves but a moiety heretofore in the scale of nations, they have beaten one of the greatest of European powers and raised their country to a pitch unparalleled in its past history. The French, too, are a fighting people, going to war as if to a holiday merrymaking, killing and dying with a light heart and a joyous laugh. And yet, despite the immense power and influence of France, one could hardly say which side would win, whether the stolid Prussians or the vivacious French. Should the right prevail the former would be sure to win. The war would be merely a disastrous piece of butchery at the best, and we cannot believe that, on a mere question of annexation which admits of being peacefully settled, the Emperor of the French would ever dream for an instant of taking up arms against Prussia. No reason, in justice, human or divine, could be found for such an act of aggression. All Germany combined would resist the aggressor, and we are much mistaken if the arms of VICTOR EMMANUEL were not found ranged on the same side. Here, quite independently of any moral considerations whatever, (for we would not insult our clever NAPOLEON III. by supposing that *he* would ever think of paying any heed to such) here were a force against which the French artillery might boom long enough and make very little impression thereupon. The Emperor of the French is very politic; policy, if nothing else, ought to show him the madness of such a line of procedure.

Whatever else may be the result of this refusal on the part of Prussia to accede to the Emperor's demands, we feel quite confident in saying that a war between France and Prussia is not by any means likely to occur, and a Washington rumor, to the effect that the question of annexation to France will be left to a vote of the people in the provinces themselves, seems, on the whole, the most probable supposition (if it be nothing more) as to what will in the end take place. Should the Emperor not accede to these terms, we cannot give him credit for his usual far-seeing sagacity.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A sytem of questioning federal officeholders has been commenced to ascertain who are for the President, all others to be turned out. The responses are said to be in proportion of about one for and ten against. If Mr. Postmaster RANDALL, under whose eye the thing is being done, is good at drawing an inference, it would seem that he has before long to begin to suspect that all the power and patronage of the administration will not suffice to win over the loyal masses of the country to the administration standard. Whoever has access to these responses must see that the current of popular sentiment in opposition to the President's policy is deep and strong, and every day crystalising.

We wish Mr. RANDALL might conclude to publish the questions and answers, and thus let the world know with what degree of success his efforts have been attended. They would make a document of uncommon interest, and the expense would be cheerfully borne by Republican committees. Will not Mr. RANDALL consent to do this?

ANOTHER JOHNSON DEMOCRACY MOVEMENT.

A "Convention of Soldiers and Sailers" as a follower to the Philadelphia Convention, has been arranged to take place in Ohio in September. The announcement states that "leading officers of the Union and rebel armies are active in this work," in other words, McClellanism on the one side and the rebels on the other. The country has a distinct recollection of having had too much of that sort of thing during the early stages of the war. The idea of reviving it now will cause every patriot to shudder.

THE PHILADELPHIA COLLECTOR SHIP.

We understand that Colonel THOMAS on advisement has concluded not to contest the question involved in the designation of his successor, but in a few days will permit Governor JOHNSTON, unopposed, to enter on the discharge of his duties as Collector of Customs for the port of Philadelphia.

WHY VALLANDIGHAM DID NOT SPEAK.—Too many "Boys in Blue." A good many rebels have acted just so.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL. A novel, by Geo Eliot. New York: Harper & Bros.

We remember a distinction once made in England by the appearance, some years ago, of Adam Bede, and the pleasure with which its wonderful pages were perused. The name of George Eliot became then and there a by word for all present and possible excellence, and it cannot be denied that if Silas Manner overshadowed it for a little, this latest effort, now given to the American public in cheap, handsome form, has more than fulfilled all predictions and more than realized all hope. What can one do but toss one's hat in the air and cry "bravo" after this? Evidently nothing. The book is so repiete with excellence of every kind as to make it not merely the latest, but one of the most lasting of English fictions, for soul, for body, rough, shaggy hair, strong built iron frame, hot passions and clear cool judgment. Such after a careful reading of Felix Holt is the description one would give of this latest memorable fictional personality. It were a mere truism to remark that any such description must convey a very inadequate idea of the character when compared with the strong, elaborate portrait of George Eliot. Charles Kingsley's chartist leaders in *Alton Locke* are but mere caricatures when compared with this. For the first time in English fiction we have here a *true* picture of an earnest English working man, burdened with the throbs of earnest thought, despising the attractions of the beer shop and despising the attractions of the toilet, laboring with all his heart and soul, and strength and mind, for the best good of his class hating all meanness, reverencing all worth, and withal, in the true spirit of that religion which he certainly does believe, but is yet hardly willing to confess, loving his neighbor as himself. Were it only for this one portrait we would not willingly let this book die. And yet every portrait is equally clear, equally distinct, equally human, equally sustained throughout. Hester Lyon will be quoted in after years side by side with the sweetest names in fiction. The old Independent clergyman, with his weak frame and burning thoughts and glowing utterances, and childish love, and his Sunday afternoon's pipe, and his choice dissident choir, and his calm trust in a power that is not of this world can compare with anything in Scott or Fielding, or anybody else we know of. The Transomes are equally distinct, and their characters throughout is in equal manner sustained. Lawyers John Johnson and Matthew Jermyn are as good specimens of the cool, clever, quiet, calculating scoundrels as you will find in Dickens. The grey old rector of Treby Magna, with his horses and hounds, and strong bottle and gib tongue, forms an agreeable contrast to the simple, earnest Mr. Lyon; whilst in the matter of all meaner sort of people, grooms, butlers and what not, George Eliot shows herself possessed of a master's hand. The style from first to last is wonderfully close, elegant, captivating and impressive. There is not in the whole book a single carelessly worded sentence, and not one which bears a trace of effort. Sentences there are, besides, which, for concentration of thought and force of expression, may well become proverbs. As a single instance, take the following: "Blows are sarcasms turned stupid: wit is a form of force which leaves the limbs at rest." As might have been expected, this work has proved a great success, and we cannot conclude without advising all who have been debarred the privilege hitherto, to read it at once.

THE HOUSE BY THE CHURHYARD, a novel by J. Sheridan Le Fanu, New York: Carleton.

Mr. J. Sheridan Le Fanu, has of late years achieved a very considerable degree of notoriety in his character of novelist, and there can be no doubt that in his own peculiar work he has no superior. Opinion, however, is divided as to the propriety or worth of the line chosen by Mr. Le Fanu, and opinion will very likely continue to be divided. As a matter of course most people judge a novel merely by their own taste without reference to rule or standard of any description. In most children, we know, the passion for horrors exists in very considerable degree, and we are sorry to say that, of the molten readers of novels of all kinds, the greater portion, no matter what be their age, have never passed beyond the infantile stage, and the insane thirst for marvel and mystery which, in minds of lower culture, betakes itself to the pages of Jack Sheppard, or the Newgate Calendar, finds a morbid satisfaction in the reading of Miss Braddon, Mr. Sheridan Le Fanu, or Mr. Wilkie Collins. Yet it couldn't be denied that the *House by the Churchyard* is a very clever and a very readable book, bearing on the face of it the spell of the ready writer. The scenes are fresh, lively and attractive, the conversation never dull, and the characters seldom insipid. The threads of mystery which run through the book will in the eyes of many add to its charm.

For sale by H. Miner.

SPARE HOURS. By John Brown, M. D. Boston: TICKNOR & Fields.

In this handsomely bound, handsomely printed volume, we have another series of Dr. Brown's delicious sketches, and though in many places they do show a visible declension from the proud, masculine, nervous style of the *Horae Subsecivae*, they are, like everything that the author writes, eminently worth reading. There is not a single paper in the volume but what is interesting, either to the student of literature or to that of human or of canine nature. The first in the series is a sketch of the late celebrated caricaturist, John Leech, and is eminently readable, eminently sympathetic, and eminently loving. Then follow "Marjorie Fleming," "Poems the Dorfkeeper," both in the author's best style, and both calculated to awaken earnest thoughts as to the future, and inspire new hope for the present. Pathos, wit, humor, exquisite human sensibility, all combine to lend a charm to the book, and to make it a very pleasant and a very welcome companion for a spare hour.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co.

HARPER'S HANDBOOK for travellers in Europe and the East. By W. P. Fetridge; New York: Harper & Brothers.

This Handbook, exceedingly well got up and now almost indispensible, unique in its object and conveying the most valuable information in a very attractive form, has now reached its fifth year, and certainly no pains have been stared to render it trustworthy and complete. It is accompanied with two excellent maps, clear in outline, and not too bulky for hasty reference. The descriptions, though necessarily given in very condensed form, are far from being prosaic, whilst judiciously chosen quotations, poetical and otherwise, will lend much to relieve the tedium of a sea voyage or the dullness of a railway ride.

PERSONAL.

—The following is related of Charles de Rothschild: The celebrated capitalist waited on Gen. de Morny, and said: "You shall not pay Pillage our cellars if you like, but you will not there find you twenty-five millions of dorins. And, if you do so, I give you my word that I will cause all the signatures that I hold of the Prussian bankers to be protested, so that all your banks shall fail." The general had some idea of having M. de Rothschild arrested, but did not carry out that noble design.

—The Rev. Dr. David Elmhorn, of Philadelphia, has accepted the position of preacher in the new temple of Adath Jeshurun, in New York, at a slarary of $4,000 per annum. His late charge in Philadelphia has called the Rev. Jacob Frankel, and settled him for life over them. With a salary of $2,500 per annum and an adequate pension should he become disqualified.

—The Philadelphia *News* says that a tour among the various hotels of that city on the night before the meeting of the Johnson Convention, showed something rarely seen. Some of the first magnates of the South, arriving a little too late, were obliged to take up quarters at fourth rate hotels, while gentlemen playing third fiddle to them were comfortably quartered at the fashionable Continental and La Pierre, two days in advance, showing, as did "Il-

—A couple of female got into "an entanglement" at Madison, Indiana, a few days ago, and one of them fractured the skull of the other, by a blow of a stone. Young men intending to marry Hoosier girls will make a note of this "straw," and have their heads iron clad before slipping into the noose.

—The French Emperor in embryo has opened his campaign in life, having danced his first quadrille with one of the prettiest women in the Empire, the Mayoress of Nancy.

—The Duchess d'Abrantes, of Paris, has a daughter who is a mantua-maker, and M. Thiers a sister keeps an ordinary boarding house in the French capital.

—Brevet Colonel W. H. Wiegal, of Baltimore, has been added to the staff of Maj. Gen. Frank Fessenden.

—A newspaper correspondent says that in Georgia, where Sherman's army made a sweep of all the carriages, the ladies go visiting in carts. They call them *cart de states*, and console themselves with the thought that they are in the height of fashion.

—The Fortland Relief Committee tell of a man who recently applied for relief, and was questioned to answer several questions like the following: "Did you lose your house and furniture by the fire?" "No." "Was your place of business burned?" "No." "What grounds, then, do you ask aid upon?" "Well, a man owed me a note. That man has lost all his property, and I had to settle with him at a discount, and I thought you might make it up to me."

—Our fair *petite* American actress, Maggie Mitchell, is shortly to have a rival in the person of Miss Evans, and, to all appearance, a stranger most unwelcome to the great body of her critics. Well, we all know the story of the poor man and his ass. It is very hard to please everybody, and the difficulty in these societies is increased to a degree scarce calculable, but proverbially well known. The simple truth of the matter is that in the conception of her story George Eliot, like a right-minded, sensible novelist as she is, consulted her own taste, developed her own idea, and pictured forth her own fancy.

—Let old Medea draw her murderous knife upon the stage,

say the critics. The author, however, thinks differently. The "murderous knife" proves a hit, draws down the favor of "the gods," and criticism is forced to shut its mouth, or content itself with inward groanings forever after. The story of George Eliot's novel, not forgetting even this most tasteful and sensational element, is thoroughly simple, natural and unaffected. There is in it just about as much complication as is likely under ordinary human circumstances to have been actually the case. No probability is violated, no extraordinary improbabilities introduced. Calmly, slowly, powerfully, in wonderfully artistic manner, the plot is developed to its close. The characters, few, simple, yet terribly distinct, appear and reappear in the most natural manner possible, and are ever welcome. Quiet scenes of country life, stirring rioting doings at elections, wild monomaniac radical ravings, old-fashioned meaningless theological Pharisaeism, genuine, unobtrusive, misguided piety, are painted in the pages of this book with a distinctness and a truth born only of genius, and put to shame the measureless torrents of balderdash which every season overflow our book stalls and silently work their work of mischief. The central figure in the book is, of course, Felix Holt himself, a man with a man's heart and withal a woman's tenderness, a man born to be a leader and yet by no means over anxious for leadership, except in such small way as it may please God to endow him without a hero after Mr. Carlyle's own heart, one of those strong, ardent, God-inspired souls, with resolution that cannot be overcome, promptness of action sufficient to shake a world to its center, burning eloquence, going like Miles Standish's build right to the heart of his hearers, rough, shaggy hair, strong built iron frame, hot passions and clear cool judgment. Such after a careful reading of Felix Holt is the description one would give of this latest memorable fictional personality. It were a mere truism to remark that any such description must convey a very inadequate idea of the character

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Cincinnati paper, in speaking of the cholera in that city, says it is a very remarkable coincidence that the caterpillars which heretofore destroyed the trees and shrubbery during the summer months have not made their appearance this year, and the same phenomenon occured in 1849, when the cholera was so fatal.

Arrangements have to be made at Margate to provide for the order, decency and safety of bathers. A boat with the words, "Police Boat," in large letters on the broadside, keeps watch at a proper distance. No such arrangements are needed at Newport, Cape May or other bathing places in the United States. How is it?

The New Libson (O.) *Buckeye State* says that the other day a man and wife, bound for Cincinnati, by the morning train, over slept themselves. The lady was dressed barely in time to reach the cars. Determined not to be left, the tardy husband grabbed up his clothes, and with only his boots and shirt on, dashed down the street, reached the depot, landed on the rear platform of the last car, and then coolly proceeded to dress himself.

The Holliday Street Theater—the "old Drury" of Baltimore—has been thoroughly renovated and refitted by John T. Ford, Esq., the proprietor.

A school mistress in Lenox, Berkshire county, Mass., has been arrested for cruelly beating a lad four years of age for misspronouncing a single word. The little victim was confined to his bed nearly three weeks from the effects of the terrible whipping he received.

A curious scene occurred at the late battle near Dresburg. The men of Prose's Prussian brigade who had been planted across Dresburg road, and a few hours before had been standing ready rifle in hand, to fire upon the retreating Austrian battalions, were surrounded by groups of those same Austrian soldiers whom they had been waiting to destroy. Ere men of the two nations mingled together, exchanged tobacco, drank out of each other's flasks, talked and laughed over the war in groups equally composed of blue and white uniforms, cooked their rations at the same fires, and at night bivouacked close together without fear.

A gang of daring burglars has been broken up at Patterson, New Jersey. Several thousand dollars worth of goods were recovered. The arrests were made by New York city policemen detailed for the purpose. Rather a poor compliment to the Patterson constaonulary.

Friday is not so very unlucky as some people try to make out. The "Great Eastern" left the Irish coast to lay the Atlantic cable on Friday; Columbus set sail on Friday to discover America; the "Great Eastern" reached Heart's Content on Friday, and Columbus first saw the shores of the New World on Friday.

The color of the sky at this particular time is a good indication of weather. Sunset presages fair weather. A bright, yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral grey color is a favorable sign in the evening, and is unfavorable in the morning. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual tints betoken wind and rain, while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fine weather.

The Boston *Post* warns the public against a firm in that city which proposes to publish an illustrated paper for children. It is infidelic, he says it is a humbug intended to swindle the people.

Dexter is now the fleetest horse in America. Dexter's time was 2:18 ¼, the quickest one mile trot in the world. Jerome Chaffee's owner, Gen. Alley, made a bet of $1,000 against $5,000 that his horse could trot one mile in less than 2:20, E. V. Snedeker, of Brooklyn, backing time. The trot came off October 10, 1865, on the Fashion Course, L. I., the Hambletonian gelding trotting under saddle. John Murphy was the jockey and Hiram Woodruff the trainer. Flora Temple's fastest time was 2:19¾, at Kalamazoo. The fastest running horse in this country was in a mile heat by Legal Tender—1:43.

The titles of the Washington police have been fixed by a special order of Major Richards, Superintendent of the force. They will henceforth be designated as follows: The chief executive officer, formerly known as superintendent, as major, former sergeants as lieutenants, roundsmen as sergeants, and patrolmen as privates.

The Jewish *Messenger* of New York, complains that the Jews in that city keep themselves too much aloof from their fellow men; that while they are eminently successful in all the pursuits of life, they do not mingle so freely, familiarly, and equally with their fellow citizens, as do Israelites in Paris, Vienna, Turin and London with their neighbors.

The Charges of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The *Scientific American* says it had occasion to send a telegraphic message to its London agent, through the Atlantic cable, consisting of twenty words, which cost $120 in gold, so as to cover the date of transmission. The *American* adds:

"If this company insist upon putting in a date which was of no importance to us, we submit that we ought not to be compelled to pay six gold for every word thus interpolated by the company.

"Vast amounts of money have been invested and sunk in laying the cable, and its permanency is at least uncertain, but it does not seem to us judicious to attempt to get all the money back in the shortest space and in the easiest way indefinite. Heavy rates desent the end and aim of such enterprises, which are to be a popular medium for the transaction of business. Short names will be popular, and the English language will be sorely irritated to express a great deal in a few words. The definition of cypher messages will have to be cut down immeasurably, and we imagine it will be difficult to draw the line.

"The cable, however, is not indispensable; steamers cross in nine days; from land to land in much less time; and, except in cases of great emergency, the capacity of the line will not be taxed to its utmost, unless the tariff of rates be considerably reduced.

The Presidential Tour.

A Washington dispatch says: To set at rest any anxiety on this subject, it should be known that the only persons that are to be of the Presidential party are Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward, with such members of their several households as they may designate, and the managers of the railroad and hotel or subsistence departments. There will be no addition to the party unless other members of the Cabinet shall determine to be of the company. All the members of the Cabinet have signified their intention to accompany, but it is not deemed proper nor practical that all the President's constitutional advisers should be absent from the capitol at once, and the same time. Newspaper men and others who desire to follow or keep up with the President in his trip can do so in their own way by taking the regular trains that run on the route two or three times daily.

FRENCH FREEDOM.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Congregationalist* writes that a stranger going into Paris cannot easily comprehend the real condition of France, in relation to the liberty or its people. He must spend time and travel about the Empire if he would know something about it. Then he will see how people go and come without restraint, without questioning. In Paris there is a generous freedom, access to palaces, parks, museums, gardens, belonging to the government, subject only to such regulations as are necessary for order and propriety, and with even less show of a jealous supervision than appears in like places in London. But there is more restraint on speech than in the rural districts. The restrictions on the press are referred to as follows:

"The other day I gave to a friend connected with the religious press some newspapers from New York, remarking that they would furnish him the latest dates concerning the Fenian insurrection, and to give him the latest political paragraph. 'Oh,' said he, 'we could not speak of Fenianism in our paper; we should be fined; that is political question, and we are not licensed to discuss politics.' Many secular journals in Paris are conducted under the same restriction, so that you look to them in vain for even the political news of the day. And journals which are privileged to touch upon politics must do so in the most gingerly way, with the fear of warning and suppression before their eyes."

A MODEL JUDGE.—An Illinois journal furnishes us with a report of the address of Judge Van Buren, of that State, to a wretch named Crane, who had been convicted of an outrage upon a poor and defenceless girl. We give the following extract as a sample of Judge Van Buren's "plain talk:"

"You have been convicted of one of the most revolting crimes, and the circumstances are of a peculiarly aggravating nature. Your nature has fortunately fitted you for the part you have so more a brute than a human being. Not satisfied with having accomplished your own infamous purpose, you held the hands of your poor victim while another wretch perpetrated the same fiendish crime. You were justly convicted. In all my experience I have never heard of a crime so horrible. I expected the jury would send you to the prison for life, and it was a mistaken clemency which induced them to make your term so short. Eight years of life will be a blank. You need never hope for pardon. I not only would refuse to sign a petition to pardon you, but if I thought an effort was to be made in your behalf, I would take the trouble to write to the Governor and implore him not to let you loose upon the community, to prey upon female purity and virtue."

THE SARDINE FISHERIES.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Field* describes the method of catching sardines, which might be adopted in this country for taking the little shiners that abound in all our small inland streams, and which are almost as palatable as the veritable sardine of France itself:

The nets, which are of the lightest possible description, are set in a long line behind the boat, which drags the entire fleet of nets after it steadily. A man stands in the stern and, by means of a pole across the net, handfuls of prepared cod-roe, commonly called "rogue." As it falls on either side of the net the fish dart through the net to catch it, and are caught by the gills in doing so. At times a prodigious number are thus taught; the capacity of the line will not be found to its utmost, unless the tariff of rates be considerably reduced.

A Washington dispatch says: To set at rest any anxiety on this subject, it should be known that the only persons that are to be of the Presidential party are Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward, with such members of their several households as they may designate, and the managers of the railroad and hotel or subsistence departments. There will be no addition to the party unless other members of the Cabinet shall determine to be of the company. All the members of the Cabinet have signified their intention to accompany, but it is not deemed proper nor practical that all the President's constitutional advisers should be absent from the capitol at once, and the same time. Newspaper men and others who desire to follow or keep up with the President in his trip can do so in their own way by taking the regular trains that run on the route two or three times daily.

THE POWER OF LIGHTNING.—The editor of the *Scientific American*, while on a recent visit to the old town of Litchfield, Connecticut, was shown, in the streets of the village, an example of the power of lightning. He says: "Near the roadside, in an open pasture, once stood a fine old maple tree. It was about as large as such trees generally grow. A few days since a bolt of lightning shot down through its green top, and, striking the tree into thousands of pieces and scattering them in a circle at a considerable distance from the trunk, of which but a small stump remained. We have frequently seen trees that had been struck by lightning, but never before saw one so completely rivaled to pieces. During the past few weeks we have reports of several houses furnished with rods, that were struck and badly damaged."

THE MANUFACTURES OF LOWELL.—The united capital of eleven of the largest manufacturing establishments at Lowell, Massachusetts, amounts to $13,000,000. These mills employ the immense number of 408,708 spindles. Of the operatives employed 8,218 are women and 4,502 are men. The number of looms employed is 11,558, and 1,962,500 yards of goods of different kinds are manufactured every week. The mills consume 60,000 pounds of cotton and 300,000 pounds of clean wool every week. The works are built of brick with slate roofs.

ENGLISH ARMY CHOLERA ANTIDOTE.

English Army Cholera Antidote,

English Army Cholera Antidote,

Has been used with the most wonderful success for 15 years, by the Surgeons of the English army stationed in India and other Asiatic possessions, and has received the indorsement of the most eminent medical professors of all countries.

In Cholic, Diarrhoea, Cramps Dysentery and Vomiting its action is remarkably prompt and efficient, free from any dangerous results so common in other preparations. Sold by

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aug6

PRIME INDIGO.

Prime Indigo.
Prime

Daily Commercial

LIFE LEAVES.

[illegible] is touchingly beautiful. Many [illegible] disease as it reads those lines [illegible] gradually, away to "memory's [illegible]

[illegible] the lassitude dipped in dew, [illegible] in the evening, and [illegible] as in the cloudless hour [illegible] to silence waits [illegible] high in the sunlit hours [illegible] or of the folded flowers.

[illegible] nod to the sound of the stream [illegible] song with a lulling flow, [illegible] of a faith in a dream. [illegible] the tremulous sighing ago; [illegible] it, I know a sacred [illegible] lowers of memory's magical isle.

[illegible] and sunshine, sorrows and tears [illegible] the pain of one's April hours, [illegible] wing for the coming years; [illegible] yet we plant love's sweetest flowers [illegible] friendships gallilees—now as might, [illegible] the stars in the lanes of night.

[illegible] esteem memories bitter pain, [illegible] hopes and a broken vow; [illegible] heart by the restless main, [illegible] sea rose fainting a pallid brow; [illegible] ering on the shell lined shore [illegible] voices thus speak no more.

[illegible] passion strong and ambitions will, [illegible] desire to stand in the van [illegible] of the child in the breast of the struggling man; [illegible] the room and how are the years, [illegible] the bosom of the vanquished tears.

[illegible] quiet, and peace, and domestic love, [illegible] arising from faith and truth, [illegible] ing, far among [illegible] ossate dream-logs of ardent youth; [illegible] ken on up and onward, [illegible] since no time can speak.

[illegible] loved ones lost! There are little graves [illegible] dell, in soft protecting trees, [illegible] of sainted winds and waves, [illegible] ys to the sighing breeze; [illegible] for the pressure of tender lips, [illegible] of eyes darkened in death's eclipse.

[illegible] as the glow of day'light dies, [illegible] night's first look on the earth is cast, [illegible] in those vanished loves arise, [illegible] voices that hang on the hall of the past; [illegible] and [illegible], such is memory, [illegible] its world-wool we wander away.

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

THE RESISTANCE OF STEEL.

[illegible]'s civil engineer, lately presented an [illegible] report to the Tribunal of Angoulême [illegible] the rupture of two axletrees of railway [illegible].

One of these ruptures occurred on [illegible] September last, the other on the 11th of [illegible] evening. In order to diminish friction [illegible] the wheels of railway carriages [illegible] ve round the axletree, but the latter [illegible] in two sockets fixed to the body of [illegible] ge, each close to one of the wheels; by [illegible] ans the strain is divided into two [illegible] chines, and the chances of rupture are [illegible] d by half. Both the axletrees in [illegible] ere of cast steel; one of them had [illegible] f close to the nave of the wheel, the [illegible] middle, between the two sockets.

[illegible] begins by remarking that so long as [illegible] moves in a straight line the strain [illegible] as fast as the other; but that, on arriving [illegible] curve, one of the wheels has a longer [illegible] than its fellow, and is therefore [illegible] to slide along the rail in order to [illegible] with its companion. This is [illegible] the principal causes that may determine [illegible] the strain necessary to cause rupture. Hence, if the material be homogeneous [illegible] will occur in the middle; [illegible] the material be not homogeneous [illegible] rupture will occur in the middling; [illegible] if the material be of bad quality [illegible] in the bosse ran in alarm from their [illegible] to the courtyard, asking one another [illegible] had happened.

York and its Army of Thieves,

[illegible] of the newspapers in Philadelphia and [illegible] are complaining against the effects of [illegible] ice raid against the army of thieves and [illegible] ckets in New York city. One of them [illegible] at they are flocking to Boston in droves, [illegible] adelphia exchange argues as follows:

[illegible] arrangement is doubtless a very good [illegible] r New York, but as its effect will be to [illegible] the thieves instead of punishing them, [illegible] of the plan are liable to objection. A [illegible] donal thief is a peculiar animal, and we [illegible] whether one in a thousand was ever [illegible] ghly reformed. Scattering them, pursuing [illegible] ban, and distributing their [illegible] pense, while adding to the embarrassments [illegible] of their rascally trade, only [illegible] to sharpen their wits and to make [illegible] more dangerous blades in a country [illegible] where the people are honest and [illegible], and where there is less compulsive machinery than that employed in [illegible] ork. These leeches upon society should [illegible] out of the way of doing mischief, and a [illegible] ng probation in Sing Sing, instead of a [illegible] ee months, or in a house of correction, [illegible] the offenders have not yet got very [illegible] into crime, would be more effective as a [illegible] ent, and more just toward honest men, [illegible] the shattering system. The man who [illegible] get rid of a fleece will boast by turning [illegible] f his own doors to peep upon his neighbor [illegible] instead of rendering it powerless for mischief [illegible] e had it within his control, would [illegible] more culpable than the city which saves [illegible] from the trouble and cost of punishing [illegible] by scattering them broadcast among [illegible] communities."

A Work on Sign Boards.

London *Reader* says that we are at last to [illegible] vided with light upon the origin of those [illegible] gs, we have all encountered at one time [illegible] ber, in quaint thoroughfares and old [illegible] roads, or which we have read about in [illegible] oks of travel by Europeans and other [illegible] s. Time was that something about [illegible] w in books, Queen's Head and Artichoke, [illegible] White, shoulder of Mutton and Cat, [illegible] Three Colyers, Hoop, Red, Q. in the [illegible], Grave Maurice, Cow and Snuffers, etc. [illegible] k which has been in preparation, several [illegible] is about to appear on the subject. The [illegible] "A History of Signboards from the [illegible] st Time to the Present Day," and it is understood [illegible] that the literature of all ages and [illegible] has been ransacked for explanations, [illegible] three thousand signs are treated of, [illegible] nished curious pictures of ancient or remarkable signboards are given.

Lancaster *Express* says: The arrangements for a grand parade of the I. O. of O. F. to [illegible] in this city on the 22d inst. next, [illegible] are rapidly being completed. There has been a liberal response to the invitations sent [illegible] respective Lodges and Encampments of [illegible] der throughout the State. The Encampments and Lodges of Baltimore have been invited [illegible] and the committees have arranged for [illegible] ation from there that a large delegation [illegible] e present. Large delegations are also expected [illegible] from Philadelphia, Reading, Lebanon, [illegible] Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, York, and other places throughout the State. The Grand Lodge and Encampment of the State of Pennsylvania, are composed here. The assemblage of the order will be addressed by James B. Nicholson, a [illegible] ent member of the Order in Philadelphia, whose eloquence on such occasions is well known to the order.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
WM. SMYTHE ..... Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS ..... Manager.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
THE MONSIER VARIETY COMBINATION,
This Friday Eve'g., Aug. 17, 1866,
A Splendid Bill, Consisting of Superb Ballets, New Acts, Songs and Eccentricities, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Chairs ..... 50 Cents.
Parquette ..... 25 "
Circle ..... 15 "

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have a reliable one of the same. je8-tf

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a splendid lot of
CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.
Just received a full line of
ALEXANDRE'S,
Courvoisier's and Jouvin's
KID GLOVES.
The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.
aug1

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
250 G Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866.
Will be sold at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:
Two second class locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars.
One hundred pairs wrought Car Wheels on Axles.
Seventy tons "T" Railroad iron forty-five pounds to the yard; nearly new; fifteen Stoves, two fifteen ton Hydraulic Jacks, ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.
Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Bolts, Nuts, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lumber, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles also.
Nine Horses Building.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at Military Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.
Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock, A. M. on TUESDAY, August 28th,
Eleven new Box Cars, five feet gauge; Pennock & Co., Kennet square, Chester county, Pa., builders.
Terms—Cash, in currency or gold.
Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CHILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army
aug8 11t28

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 1st, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD
Is to consist of Brevet Colonel J. K. Bourd, Surgeon U. S. Army, President, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and habits must be furnished also.
If the applicant has been in the service during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service; and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as all are supposed to be prerequisite to appointment.
There are 30 present vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved March, 1866.
JOS. K. BARNES,
aug8 edtod10 Surgeon General U. S. A.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
T. A. Sackard, et. al., } No. 2, Oct. Term, 1866.
vs. } Libel in
The Steamer "Spray" } Admiralty.
And now, to August 11th, 1866, the Court directs the Clerk make distribution of the fund in Court arising from the Marshal's sale in this case among the Libellants and Intervenors, to-wit: among the Libellants and Intervenors, represented by the 72d Rule of Court, regularly proceeding in Admiralty, and make report in the premises. PERCURIAM.
All parties interested will TAKE NOTICE, That the foregoing decree will hear the Libellants' Interests and others interested, at his office, in the Custom House, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
aug8 s ed Clerk U. S. District Court.

GREAT WESTERN
PLANING MILL,
Cor. Marbury St. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SASH DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS MADE TO ORDER. Unfinished work is put up by the dozen and finished when taken out. Palings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and re-sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order on short notice.
JOHN HEATH.

LUMBER.
LUMBER.
THE CONNELLSVILLE STAVE AND LUMBER COMPANY having recently erected extensive Mills directly on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash rates,
OAK, CHESTNUT, POPLAR AND LOCUST LUMBER,
In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited. Address,
C. H. ORTH, Supt.,
aug4-tw Connellsville, Pa.

WANTED -- $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted in every Town, City and County in the Middle, Southern and Western States, to sell
Lloyd's New Map of North America,
OR THE
U. S. Continent in 1900.
The most comprehensive and best map ever published. Ladies and gentlemen can devote their spare time to this map and make from $10 to $20 per day. Call and see it or address,
COREN & HIGHING,
Sole Agents for Middle, Southern and Western States, office, N. E. cor. of Fifth and Wood, over Pittsburgh Bank of Commerce. aug14-6t

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Maker and Dealer in
Fine Rifles and Shot Guns,
ARMY, NAVY and POCKET REVOLVERS, CARBINES and MUSKETS. All kinds of
Ammunition and Gun Makers' Material.
Military Companies furnished with arms at short notice. All kinds of repairing done in the best manner. SHOTGUNS FOR HIRE. Remember the place
Cor. Penn and Wayne Streets,
aug8-ym PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI - INCRUSTATOR.
The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
jy11 P. O. Address, Box 134.

B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES
Brandies and Wine Bitters,
Los Angeles, California.
These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them, over many of the best foreign importation, especially, our Mound Vineyard or Sill Champagne. Our Wines being perfectly pure are suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (Sacra), "Mound Vineyard." Also, Sparkling Champagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Sauvayin Wine Bitters, for sale in the wood or by the case, by
CARNICK & CO., Sole Agents,
N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila.
aug1 ym

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The right of the Western and Southern States for DAVID MUNSON'S
Patent Tuba'ar Lightning Rod,
WITH SPIRAL FLANGES. The business is well established at Indianapolis, Ind. Persons desiring information please address the Proprietor and Inventor, at Indianapolis, Indiana.
CAUTION—All persons are forewarned from buying or using Rods in any Territory not sold by me, as they will be prosecuted for trespass. Address,
DAVID MUNSON,
Inventor and Patentee,
BOX 801. jan6 ed Indianapolis, Ind.

SHOT--Just Received 200 Bags
New York Shot,
25 lb. BAGS, 5 lb. BAGS.
All sizes. For Sale at
aug6 JAMES ROWN'S.

PATENT BERRY BOXES---A Fresh supply of
Kerby's Patent Berry Boxes,
Just Received and for sale at
aug6 JAMES ROWN'S.

POT ASH -- TO CASKS PRIME POT ASH in store and for sale by
aug2 JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

ROLLING MILL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offer for sale their Rolling Mill and Hinge Factory, situated 2½ miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, a portion of Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the Superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, and can be reached by accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Manchester street cars. The mill comprises 13 building factories, 1 scrap furnace and 5 heating furnaces, patent squeezer, nobbs mill, heavy 15 inch bar mill and 9 inch guard mill, 5 boilers, one 26 inch cylinder engine, 5 feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., one 15 inch cylinder engine now, for running 8 inch mill, shears, lathes, etc., etc., all in complete running order.
Hinge Factory for manufacturing strap and T hinges, now in successful operation, with a good trade demand for entire product, capacity of which can be doubled at small expense. In connection with hinge factory is a complete machine shop with engine lathes, planer, drill press, etc., etc. In addition there are 10 two story dwelling houses for hands, and one house for manager.
Real estate comprises eight acres of ground, extending from P. F. W. and C. R. R. track to the Ohio river, with a river front of 726 feet. A switch from the P. F. W. and C. R. R. extends to the river, and with the river, affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal, and shipping iron.
This property being conveniently located, and every thing about it in a short time in first class and in perfect running order, is well worthy the attention of parties wishing to engage in the iron business.
For further particulars inquire of
LINSAY, OWENS & SEMPLE,
jy31-t, w, m 131 First st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
Situated at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 146 acres, all tillable land and under the highest state of cultivation, and is crossed with the best of fences. The improvements are
Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,
TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. There is also an orchard of 250 APPLE TREES, selected fruit, all young, a VINEYARD OF 15 ACRES OF CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underdrained with coal, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one lot or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address
ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-8m Leechburg, Pa.

SAW AND GRIST MILL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. 25 miles from the city, capable of sawing 3,000 FEET OF TIMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mill is run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in first class order.
The Grist Mill
Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUNS OF BURR AND A HALF FEET FRENCH BURS, and can manufacture 100 barrels of flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade. For full information, apply or address
ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-8m Leechburg, Pa.

GREAT SALE OF BUILDING LOTS AT MANSFIELD, PA.—We will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,
SATURDAY, August 18, at 10½ o'clock,
Three 70 valuable Building Lots, each having a front of 10 feet on a new street, and a depth of 120 feet, situate 5½ miles from the city, fronting the Steubenville Railroad and Chartiers Creek, at the flourishing town of Mansfield. This sale offers rare inducements to persons of limited means to secure a home, as the sale will be positive. Cars save the Union Depot at 6 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and ladies and gentlemen wishing to attend the sale will be furnished with tickets free of charge by calling at the office of R. McLain & Co., 122 Fourth street. A good dinner will be provided and served up on the premises free to all. Term s of Sale—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal payments with interest.
R. McLAIN & CO.,
aug8-8 Real Estate Brokers 122 Fourth st., or
M. E. BROWN Mansfield.

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.
Liberal Terms to Settlers.
Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber. Coal and other mineral lands in close proximity. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Coal Valley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location. Timber and Mineral Lands unimproved at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the above number of acres. A large settlement has already been formed and is daily increasing. Clear title warranted. For further particulars, address
WM. H. BRILL, Allegheny City, Pa.
Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. myl5-d&w-3m

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.
125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, with 1½ mile of Port Perry, and 1 mile of the Pittsburgh, Virginia Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains 50 acres of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for family use, well watered by a never failing supply of EXCELLENT WATER, the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, and a frame dwelling house. LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other outbuildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap. To a purchaser offers soon. For terms, &c., Inquire of
S. B. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
or of James White, on the premises.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE
FOR SALE,
Situate on a line of Passenger Railway, about 2½ miles from town. The dwelling house is new, modern and provided with modern improvements. It is built in a fine garden, with fruit in abundance. Particulars apply to
J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
jy14-m 74 Grant street.

FOR SALE—
A piece of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation. The improvements are a frame dwelling of four rooms, good spring of water and outbuildings. There is also a variety of one hundred and thirty two trees. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
G. S. BATES,
jy19 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Fronting on Washington street, 66 feet, and extending 149 feet to Smith's Alley, and rear to Liberty street. LARGE IRON CLAD BUILDING, 33x64, with 3 stories and basement building in the rear. This Establishment is well suited for a Machine or Turning shop, Agricultural Implement or Planing Mill. Is already supplied with a 50 horse power engine. Large Boiler, shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c., &c., &c. Will be sold low for prime and further particulars inquire of BLAIR & WOODS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, 281 and 283 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
R. G. WOODS,
Saloon, Ohio.
T. S. WOODS,
New Lisbon, Ohio.
aug11 3m eod

HOUSE
FOR SALE.
I offer to sell, on moderate terms a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.
Possession given immediately.
HILARY BRUNOT,
my24 eodtf 115 Penn street

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For prices and deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
ap4-tf Attorney at Law.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
FOR SALE.
46 ACRES OF LAND,
Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within 10 minutes walk of Brookland station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated for country residences and for farming purposes, by any one wishing to leave the city. The formation of the hills is such that by any contemplated division into lots, each would have all advantage of the scenery.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.
aug8

FOR SALE.
110 ACRES COAL, 2½ miles from Stebenville, and 4 miles from Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, adjoining Bairdstown. The entire property is underlaid with three veins of good Coal. The first, at a depth of 70 ft., 4 feet; the second, at a depth of 137 feet, 6 feet; the third, at a depth of 260 feet, 5 to 6 feet. Will be sold cheap.
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
aug10 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
119¾ ACRES OF LAND, in Cecil township, Washington county, one mile south of Venice, four miles from Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. 90 acres cleared and underdrained, balance in good timber. Churches and school within one mile.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
R. G. REYS,
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.
aug3

FOR SALE--SCULLY'S SPRINGS.
12 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 8½ miles from the city, via Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as Scully's springs. The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
aug2 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Baker station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The railroad runs directly through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under cultivation, the remaining 50 acres is good white oak timber.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
R. G. REYS,
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.
jy3

FOR SALE--Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street by 81 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large fire-proof Store room. The second and Third stories are finished, and conveniently arranged for a Dwelling of six Rooms with finishing. All in fine. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
aug13 No. 102 Fourth street.

SCALES, SAFES, &C.
FORSYTH'S
STANDARD SCALES.
ALSO,
COPYING PRESSES,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,
BAGGAGE BARROWS,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.
Forsyth, Taylor & Co.,
aug8 39 MARKET STREET.

PICKLES. PICKLES.
PICKLES.
Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles, Gherkins, Chow Chow, Piccalill, (mixed), Cauliflower and Onions. Also, Worcestershire Sauce, Walnut and Mushroom Catsup, Puree of Wales Salad Sauce, Fine Olive Oil, for sale at the family grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
316 Liberty street.

TISSUE PAPER—
Cut for Restaurants and Barber Shops, for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
jen corner Wood and Third streets

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.
Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Fast Line	Arrive.	Day Express	Arrive.
Wall's No. 1	2.00 a. m.	Wall's No. 1	3.00 a. m.
Brinton No. 1	6.30 a. m.	Wall's No. 2	6.30 a. m.
Wall's No. 2	7.50 a. m.	Altoona Accom.	7.30 a. m.
Johnstown ac.	9.50 a. m.	Pacific Mail Ex.	11.05 a. m.
Baltimore Exp.	1.00 p. m.	Wall's No. 3	10.20 a. m.
Phila. Express.	1.30 p. m.	Wall's No. 4	11.30 a. m.
N. York Exp.	1.50 p. m.	Johnstown Ac.	3.50 p. m.
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p. m.	Braddock No. 1	4.50 p. m.
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p. m.	Phila. Express.	4.10 p. m.
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p. m.	Wall's No. 5	4.50 p. m.
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p. m.	Wall's No. 6	6.05 p. m.
Altoona acc and Mail		Fast Line	10.15 p. m.
		Wall's No. 6	10.30 p. m.
Emg't train.	10.15 p. m.		
Day Express	10.50 p. m.		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.
The Church Trains leave Wall's station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's station at 2.00 p. m.
The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1.50 p. m., on Sundays.
NOTICE—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

1866 THE PITTSBURGH 1866
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot as follows:

DEPART.	Leave.	ARRIVE.	Arrive.
Chicago Ex.	2 05 A. M.	Chicago Ex.	2 20 A. M.
Cleveland Ex.	2 05 "	Cleveland Exp.	2 20 "
Erie & Y'gn Ex.	5 50 "	Chicago Exp.	10 10 "
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9 35 "	Mail Exp.	9 15 "
Chic. Ex. Mail.	6 15 "	Chicago Exp.	3 50 P. M.
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3 40 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9 10 "
Chicago Ex.	2 10 "	Erie & Y'gn Ex.	6 35 "
Wheeling Exp.	5 35 "	Chicago Ex.	9 30 "
Chicago Ex.	11 00 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9 20 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Brtn. Accm.	9 00 A. M.	N. Brtn Accm.	6 50 A. M.
Leechdale "	10 00 "	N. Brtn "	9 15 "
"	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 00 "
New Castle "	9 35 "	N. Castle "	9 15 "
Wellsville "	4 30 "	Leechdale "	11 15 "
Leechdale "	4 50 "	"	1 05 "
N. Brtn "	5 30 "	N. Brtn. "	3 50 "
N. Brtn. "	6 15 "	Leechdale "	4 20 "
Leechdale "	11 00 "	"	7 05 "

*11 60 P. M., leaves Sunday and no ton Saturday. ‡Leaves arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS,
jy20 General Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
On and after WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pgh.	Arrive at Pgh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac.	7 30 A. M.	12 20 P. M.
mail (to & from Mail)	7 00 "	6 00 "
First Hulton Accom.	9 00 "	11 20 "
Parnesus do	11 00 "	2 00 P. M.
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	2 30 P. M.	7 30 "
Second Hulton Accom.	2 30 "	4 40 P. M.
Exp. (to & from Mail)	5 30 "	10 05 A. M.
Third Hulton Accom.	4 45 "	6 50 P. M.
Freight	8 45 "	8 00 "
oda Works.	6 00 "	8 00 "

Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works station at 8.10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.00 A. M. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 1 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2.50 P. M.
H. BLACKSTONE,
jy31 Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.
Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R.
THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA
STEUBENVILLE TO COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS.
And all the principal cities West and South-west.
On and after MONDAY, July 30th, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2.10 A. M.	9.45 P. M.
Express	8.00 A. M.	10.00 P. M.
Fast Line	11.00 "	10.30 A. M.
Way Accommodation.	6.10 A. M.	7.40 P. M.
Steubenville Accom.	9.35 A. M.	8.15 "

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.
jy7

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866 the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Connellsville.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m
Express	4.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
West Newton Accommodation.	6.15 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Fast Mail & Passport Accommodation	11.00 p. m.	6.30 a. m.
Second " "	10.00 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
Broadtock's	3.30 p. m.	8.55 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from Connellsville	1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m

For tickets, apply to
R. BIDDLE KING, Agent.
W. R. STOUT, Superintendent.
mh15

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
ATLANTIC
AND
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. W.
AT MANSFIELD.
FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO
Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c.
Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily
11 0 P. M. 2.05 A. M. 9.10 P. M.
PASSENGERS FOR
MEADVILLE, ERIE, TITUSVILLE, OIL CITY, CORRY, TITUSVILLE, PITHOLE, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.,
Make close connections at CLARINVILLE with the Pa., Ft. W. & C. R. R. at PITTSBURGH, for WEST. LEAVE PITTSBURGH 8.30 A. M. and Allegheny 3.30 P. M.
83 Miles of Travel Saved.
Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.
Through Tickets at Reduced Rates. Checks can be procured at Offices of the
PITTSBURGH, AT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W.
Be sure they read via
Atlantic & Great Western Railway.
D. McLAREN,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. F. FULLER,
GENERAL TICKET AGENT.
mh8

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1866.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder on
TUESDAY, 28th DAY OF AUGUST,
At the Government Yard, corner of Harrison alley and Liberty and 22d street, the following property, viz:

5 Wagons (6 mules)	1 Flat File
2 Wagons, (2 horse)	1 Hand Hammer,
1 Ambulance	1 Pair Blacksmith's Bellows,
20 single set wheel Harness,	2 Farrier's Knives,
8 single set lead Harness,	4 Horse Brushes,
20 000 Saddle	4 Horse Rasps,
1 Horse Cart,	1 Blacksmith's Tongs
3 Desks,	1 Hand Bench,
17 Office Chairs;	1 Vise,
2 stoves,	2 Bridles and Handles,
1 Office Safe, (Field)	1 Tyere Iron,
5 Ink stands;	1 Shoeing Box,
1 Letter Scale,	3 Axes,
1 Wheelbarrow,	1 Saddler's Horse,
2 Rakes,	2 Crowbars,
10 Saddles (Riding),	5 Stable Forks,
10 Bridles (bitting),	2 Hay Forks,
10 Halters,	2 Branding irons,
10 saddles (Riding),	3 Picks and Handles,
10 Bridles (bitting),	3 Spades,
10 Halters,	3 Shovels,
1 Horse Standard;	9 Mattocks,
1 Wagon Whips,	6 Pick axes,
1 Hand Ladder,	2 Platform Scales;
1 Horse Clipper,	1 Platform Scale,
1 Anvil,	1 Letter Scale,
1 Bellows;	22 bottles Mucilage.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms—Cash, Under Regulations.
GEORGE E. ALDEN,
aug8-td Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ALLEGHENY VINEGAR MANUFACTORY,
366 AND 367 LACOCK STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
The undersigned are now manufacturing, and will have constantly on hand, Pure Cider and Wine Vinegar, which they will supply to their customers and the trade generally, at the lowest market price. All orders promptly attended to.
ROSENBACH, MAILERT & CO.,
CARD.
The und

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TO ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER SUBSCRIBERS.—The COMMERCIAL route west of Federal street, below Stockton Avenue, heretofore carried by Henry K. Porter will hereafter be delivered by J. N. Thackeray, who alone is authorized to make collections thereon. Subscribers failing to receive the paper will please make known the fact at the office, No. 76 Fifth street.

FIRE IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.

Total Destruction of Eight Buildings and Damage of Several Others—Loss Over $21,000—The Insurance, &c.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock, a most disastrous fire occurred in East Birmingham, resulting in the destruction of eight buildings, among which was a church, and the damage of several others. The fire broke out in Wright's alley, parallel with Carson street, and some stating that it was first discovered in a bake oven in the rear of Schell's Hotel, on Carson street, and others that it was first seen in the paint shop of Espy's Furniture warehouse, and still others that it was seen amongst some shavings, which had undoubtedly been set fire to by an incendiary. The alarm was promptly given, but before aid arrived, the flames had communicated to a stable attached to Schell's Hotel, totally destroying it. The fire department from the cities shortly arrived, and through their almost superhuman efforts a general conflagration was prevented. There was but one plug which the firemen could get any water from, and it was a great distance from the fire.

Adjoining Schell's stable, on the south side of Wright's alley, was a two story frame dwelling occupied by Jacob Bolser and Mrs. Wigley, (a widow). This was totally destroyed. Bolser lost all his furniture, but Mrs. Wigley succeeded in saving most of that belonging to her. The house was owned by Michael Erawein, and was insured for $500 in the Delaware Mutual Company.

The Welsh Church, located on the north side of the alley, was also totally destroyed. It was a two story building, the first story being built of brick, and the second story of frame. The first story was occupied by John Schuman and Mrs. Thomas, (a widow), both of whom succeeded in removing most of their goods, although in a damaged condition. The loss will amount to about $2,000, and no insurance. The loss will fall heavily upon the congregation.

Adjoining the church, on the west was a frame dwelling occupied by Adam Fallenstein, which was totally consumed. He succeeded in removing most of his furniture. The building was insured for $900 in the Pennsylvania Company.

Adjoining the church on the east, was a two story brick dwelling, occupied by Valentine Nen, which caught fire, but was put out before it had done much damage. The loss is $150, and insured in the Delaware Mutual.

The flames communicated from Wright's alley to the large building fronting on Carson street, where the greatest damage was done. The first building caught was the two-story frame occupied and owned by Messrs. C. Espy & Sons, and used by them as a furniture store. Owing to the inflammable nature of the material in the building, it was totally destroyed, together with its contents, with the exception of a small amount of furniture which was saved. A shop in the rear of the building, used by the firm as a varnish shop, was also destroyed. The total loss of the firm will amount to about $7,000, which is insured for $3,500 in the Lycoming Mutual.

The flames next communicated to the two-story brick dwelling adjoining on the east, owned by Henry Zoll. The first story was occupied by Messrs. Bailey & Co., plumbers and gasfitters. The second story was occupied by Mr. Henry Zeil and his brother Nicholas Zoll. The building was destroyed, nothing but the walls remaining. Bailey & Co. succeeded in removing nearly all their fixtures, and $150 will cover their loss. Mr. H. Zoll's loss will amount to about $2,000, and is insured for $2,000 in the German Insurance Company.

Adjoining Espy's on the west, was the big three story brick building known as "Schell's Hotel," owned by Mr. Joseph Schell, and extending back nearly to Wright's Alley. A portion of the furniture and household goods were removed with slight damage. The building was also totally consumed, and nothing but the walls remain standing. The building was owned by the heirs of Casper Wehner, and is insured for $2,000 in the Lycoming Mutual. Mr. Schell's loss is about $1,500, which is an insurance of $1,100 in the Pennsylvania Company.

The fire next communicated to the rear portion of the dry goods store of Michael Erawein, adjoining Schell's Hotel, but was put out before it destroyed much. The goods, however, were damaged greatly by the water, and a considerably quantity was pilfered. His loss will amount to $2,500; he is fully insured in the Delaware Mutual.

Adjoining Erawein's, is the clothing store of C. F. Mantzedick. The goods in this store were also considerably damaged by water. His stock is insured for $1,000, which will cover the loss.

Through the exertions of the firemen and citizens the flames were here stopped. A horse belonging to Mr. Espy was badly burned in being taken from the stable. There were two horses in Mr. Schell's stable, but they were removed without injury.

This has been one of the largest and most destructive fires that has ever occurred in East Birmingham. Had there been plenty of water at hand, the destructive work would have been so great. At the last meeting of the Borough Council a committee was appointed to purchase five hundred feet of hose for borough use. There are at present but two fire plugs in the borough, but contracts have been made to have more put up. The work should be pushed forward without delay.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Oakland Park Track.

Yesterday afternoon an excellent trot came off at Oakland Park Track, under the immediate superintendence of Major Van Voorhis, the proprietor. The attendance was very large and the interest run high, "Messenger" being the favorite against the field. It is seldom that a fairer race has taken place in this county. The determination seemed to be from the start to observe with fidelity the established rules of the turf, and we feel no embarrassment in saying that if turf sports generally in this county were equally well guarded, as was the trot at Oakland yesterday, they would be more liberally patronized. Perfect satisfaction was given to everybody present, although the time made was merely ordinary. It is just to say that all three of the entries have made better performances, but on next Monday, when they enter the lists again, it is expected that the judges will record their speed approximating the figures. The following is the summary:

OAKLAND PARK TRACK.—Thursday, August 16, 1866. Premium fifty dollars. Trotting inside, to harness. Mile heats, three in five. Entries: Jos. Miller entered g. g. "Messenger"..... 1 1 1. owner entering m. m. "Lady Martin"..... 2 2 2. Owner entering b. g. "Billy Wells"..... 3 3 3. Time: 3:25; 3:26½; 3:25.

A GREAT TROT ON THE TAPIS.

We learn that certain parties in Pittsburgh are negotiating for the appearance on Oakland Park Track of the celebrated "Dexter," "Fatchen, Jr.," "Gen. Butler," and one or two others. These noted animals are at present at the Great Horse Fair in Goshen, N. York. Their performances are so well known as not to require mention. They stand at the front of American race horses, and "Dexter's" time has never been excelled on any track in the world. Grandmother of the most liberal inducements have been offered and the proposition is encouraging. The only obstacle appears to be their engagements at other localities in the West, but, perhaps, on their return to the East, they will make their advent in Pittsburgh.

The Monongahela Slackwater.

The reconstruction of Lock No. 2 by the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company is progressing very satisfactorily, and will be completed about the 25th inst. The action of the water had worn large crevices in the wall dividing the two chambers, thereby necessitating the filling and emptying of both chambers at the same time. The leaks or the crevices were at the base of the division wall, and in order to reach them a number of holes were driven through the solid stone. Several holes were also drilled through the planking, which forms the flooring of the chambers, and into those large quantities of cement have been forced. The cement has been very costly, and so far as can be ascertained at present, the efforts to stop the leaks will be entirely successful. It is estimated that over three hundred barrels of cement will be required for the repairs now being made. The regular packets plying on the Monongahela are compelled to transfer freight and passengers at Port Perry.

Our National Game.

A match of Base Ball was played yesterday afternoon between two junior clubs, the Energetic of Pittsburgh, and the Duquesne of Allegheny, on the grounds of the latter, and resulted in the success of the Duquesne. The score was as follows:

ENERGETIC.	R.	O.	DUQUESNE.	R.	O.
M. Brown, c.....	3	4	Riddle, 3d b.....	1	4
Davitt, p.....	1	1	Wilson, rf.....	4	4
C. Brown, ss.....	4	2	Dilworth, l f.....	3	2
Bowbright, 1st b.....	4	4	Robinson, p.....	2	3
Carver, 2d b.....	3	3	Graham, c f.....	3	1
Mcquery, l f.....	3	2	Scaife, 1st b.....	3	2
McNulty, 3d b.....	1	1	Phillips, c.....	1	1
Kuhn, c f.....	1	1	Blair, 2d b.....	1	1
Wilson, r f.....	2	1			
Total.....	25	21	Total.....	22	27

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Energetic	1	6	2	4	0	1	5	3	1	Total—23.
Duquesne	1	1	4	1	1	4	0	5	4	Total—20.

Health of the City.

Notwithstanding the ravages of the cholera in various Eastern and Western cities, Pittsburgh still maintains her former healthy condition. Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the deaths in this city, from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive, at twenty-one, from the following causes: Consumption, two; choleras infantum, five; cholera morbus, one; convulsions, one; congestion of brain, one; dysentery, one; diarrhœa, one; disease of brain, one; enteritis, one; inflammation of brain, one; small pox, one; unknown, one. Of the above there were under one year, six; from one to two years, four; from two to five, three; from five to twenty, two, from thirty to forty, three; from forty to fifty, one; from fifty to sixty, one; and from sixty to seventy, one. Males, twelve; females, seven.

RESULT OF OVERHEATING.—On Wednesday afternoon Charles Hall, a fireman engaged at Messrs. McClintock and Cochran's sawmill, in the Ninth ward, became overheated while attending to the engine, when he plunged into a large tank of cold water for the purpose of cooling off. The shock produced upon his system by the thoughtless act, soon brought on pneumonia from which Dr. Asdale was called in. Hall was subsequently removed to the Soldiers' Home, in the Ninth ward, where he still remains. He is recovered his consciousness yesterday, but his condition is still considered very critical.

THE WELLSVILLE STABBING AFFRAY.—Wm. Nevins, charged with stabbing J. E. Torrance at Wellsville, Ohio, on Tuesday night last, had a hearing before Mayor McKenzie, of that city, next day, and was released upon entering three thousand dollars bail for his appearance at the next term of the Court. From the evidence adduced before the Mayor, it appears that Nevins was acting in self defense. Torrance is stated to be yet in a precarious condition.

TROTTING AT EASTERN EXCHANGE.—To-morrow afternoon the lovers of turf sports are promised a fine trot at the Eastern Exchange Driving Park, at East Liberty. The entries are the bay gelding "General Sherman," and the bay mare "Patchen." The former to go to the bay mare "Patchen," the latter under the trot wagon, and the latter under saddle. The trot will take place at three o'clock, and an interesting time may be relied on.

Affray on a Steamboat A Man Dangerously Injured.

On Wednesday night a fight occurred on board the steamer Chieftain, at the Monongahela wharf, during which one of the combatants, named Murphy, was struck on the top of the head with a piece of iron, and knocked down. After the disturbance had been quelled, Murphy was noticed lying on the deck where he had fallen, when the crew supposing that he was intoxicated, carried him to the wharf-boat, where he laid until nearly nine o'clock yesterday, when he was discovered. Dr. Tindle was summoned, and upon making an examination found that the entire frontal bone of the man's skull had been fractured. He was removed to Passavant's Hospital during the afternoon, and his injuries attended to, but at a late hour last evening his condition had not improved, and but slight hopes of his recovery were entertained. Murphy is a market gardener, and resides in the vicinity of Beltzhy Poor Farm. The cause of the difficulty has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is supposed to have had its origin in whisky. The police arrested two men yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in the affray, and the full particulars may be developed at the hearing which will take place to day.

Base Ball Items.

This afternoon at half-past two o'clock, the second of the series of three matches for the championship of the Western Pennsylvania, will be played between the Enterprise and Alleghenys. Base Ball Clubs, on the grounds of the latter, West Common, Allegheny. A large crowd will, no doubt, be present to witness the contest.

The Hygeia and Atlantic Clubs of Pittsburgh will also play a match this afternoon, on the grounds of the Eureka, near the Central Skating Parks, Ninth Ward.

A new club christened "The Butchers' Base Ball Club," has been organized in Allegheny, and the following officers chosen:—President—David Hexter; Vice President—William Sarber; Secretary—M. St. Johns; Treasurer—E. Ackley.

A match game will be played to-morrow afternoon, in Brownstown, between the Mechanics Club of Brownstown, and the Alert of Mount Washington.

NEW CARPENTER SHOP.—Messrs. Harshaw & Crane have established a carpenter and jobbing shop at the corner of Penn and Island streets, and are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line. Both members of the firm are excellent workmen, and persons desiring to make improvements upon their premises cannot engage more competent or more reliable men.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the consolidation of the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company, which was merged into the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, recently, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers for this division: President—Geo. H. Thurston, of Pittsburgh. Vice President—J. L. Shaw. Of Philadelphia. Secretary and Treasurer —Col. Ed. J. Allen, of Pittsburgh. Auditor—W. L. S. Wilson, of Monongahela City.

INSANE WOMAN COMMITTED TO JAIL.—Justice M. Lipp, of Birmingham, yesterday committed to jail Mrs. Rosina Houser on a charge of surety of the peace preferred by John Meyer, Mrs. Houser is the wife of Houser, the murderer, who was executed in Cambria county some months since, and has been insane for some time past. She is growing worse of late, and she was committed by Jail in view of having her removed to Dixmont Hospital.

APPOINTED TO A JUDGESHIP.—The President has appointed Hon. Christian H. Eyster, of Chambersburg, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory. Mr. Eyster was formerly a resident of this city, and represented this county in the State Legislature for several terms.

REMEMBER the great sale of lots at Mansfield on Saturday, 18th, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Union Depot at 9:30 A. M., instead of 10, as advertised. For tickets and information call on or address the office of B. McLain & Co., No. 122 Fourth street. A good dinner will be served up on the occasion.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the grocery store of Mr. J. W. Miller, No. 112 Fifth street, was broken open, but the movements of the burglar, observed by the night police, he was compelled to leave before securing any booty.

LEG FRACTURED.—A teamster employed at N. J. Bigley's coal yard, on Water street, while stepping from his wagon to the ground yesterday, missed his footing and fell to the ground fracturing his leg. His injuries were attended to by Dr. Arthurs, of Grant street.

INCOMES.—In our publication of Incomes, we made the following comment: "Under the usury laws" is a license to the reckless to break the ten commandments. It is easy to show that more crime and injustice have followed the attempts to punish a breach of this law than have been prevented. The restriction on the exaction of interest ever adopted in human legislation. The Divine injunction against usury applies as well to one per cent. per annum as to 10 per cent. The law should be forbidden to take usurance for money from his brother, but allowed to exact it from a stranger. Six per cent. is as clear a violation of this original statute as any other rate. All human legislation and theorizing about money loaned is like it thoroughly familiar with the management of a first-class place of amusement, and his large experience and full appreciation of the desires of the public, will enable him to present a list of attractions in the future that will insure a brilliant and successful season. During the present week Mr. Hess informs us, there will be three seasons of opera—German, English and Italian, in which the principal artistes now in the country will take part.

TROUBLES VARIETIES.—Smythe and Aims are in the full tide of success, and their popular theater is nightly filled by delighted audiences. The double company is the admirable corps of versatile performers—each one excelling in his or her respective specialty. The entire company will appear this evening in a new performance.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take none but Mrs. Winslow's. Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

The combination of ingredients used in making "Brown's Bronchial Troches" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. For Throat Diseases they are unrivaled, and are widely known as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Throat Diseases, and Asthma. aul3-MWF&W

STATE ITEMS.

The Conemaugh Valley Agricultural Society will hold its eighth annual exhibition at its grounds near Blairsville on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October next.

David P. Weaver, who has been kept out of the office of City Commissioner of Philadelphia by the legal technicality of the appointment given it Duke his seat in a few days.

Hugh S. West, aged eighty-seven years, the oldest citizen of Clarion borough, died on last Saturday.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, Pittsburgh district, will meet in the Methodist Protestant Church at Waynesburg Greene county, on Thursday, Sept. 6th, 1866.

The Clarion County Agricultural Society will hold its Fair on the 3d, 4th and 5th of October, in Clarion.

The Monongahela *Republican* announces the death, on the 3d inst., of Mrs. McVey, mother of Benjamin McVey, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. She was a well known and highly respected lady of Union township, Washington county, and was the maternal grandmother of a very large family. It may be noted as a singular fact that she died on the same day of the week and month as her husband did twenty-nine years ago.

Major Andrew Happer, of Union township, Washington county, has been appointed Assistant Assessor for the 15th Division of the 21th District of Pennsylvania, comprising Union, Nottingham, Carroll, Fallowfield, Sommerset, West, East and West Bethlehem Bentleyville townships and boroughs. The appointment is conferred upon a worthy young man, a brave and gallant soldier, and one well qualified in every way to discharge the arduous work of this very important office.

A fatal theft, named Henry Miller, was arrested in Harrisburg Tuesday evening, as he was taking his departure in the cars with two black women. A negro companion of Miller "peached" on him.

Shesbazar Bentley, Sr., died on the 29th inst., at his residence in Bentleysville, Washington county, in the eighty-first year of his age. Deceased was one of the pioneers of Washington county, and was universally liked by his neighbors.

A DANGEROUS SWINDLER.—An accomplished rascal, who deserves to be distinguished as the picture of swindlers, has just closed his career, for the present at least, in England. He is a young, handsome fellow of a melancholy aspect, and has falsely represented himself as "count Sobieski, a son of the late King of "Poland, exiled by the Russian government." Under this assumed character he has been living the English watering places and other resorts, gaining much sympathy by his devotion to his afflicted country, and making his way into the confidence of British gentlemen, whom he despoiled alike of the contents of their purses and the hearts of their daughters. At last he was detected, and, after a desperate contest with the officers of justice, arrested. He was tried a few weeks ago at the Maidstone assizes, on three or four indictments, and sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

A widow lady named Porter, residing near Malverne, Carroll county, was the victim of a most rascally confidence game not long since. This lady has a son residing in the West whom she has not seen for several years. One Emmanuel Miller, formerly a soldier of the 8th Ohio, got hold of the son's name, residence, and other facts, and called on his mother, representing to her that her son while on his way to Ohio, had been arrested at Canton for counterfeiting; that the judge would clear him for $100, that he had only $50, and would like to have, as his chief friend with the other $50. Of course the mother procured the money and handed it over to the rascal. Some days thereafter she became aware of the nature of the transaction and promptly made the matter known to the authorities. We are happy to say that the second thief has been caught and is now in jail.

JOS. S. FINCH WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH, SUCCESSOR TO THOMAS MOORE. Manufacturer of Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky, Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH.

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ICE. ICE. FOR SALE—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons

Prime Lake Ice,

From 8 to 10 inches in thickness. Address,

jy28-tm Maltby's Oyster Depot, Cleveland, Ohio.

R. KAHL,

191 Ohio Street, Allegheny City,

Manufacturer of Glass Instruments,

Such as Barometers, Thermometers, (double scale for Brewers), Hydrometer, for Crude and Refined oil, Liquors, Vinegar, Acids, &c. &c. Orders solicited and prompt attention paid to filling them. 1y28 tw

PARLOR PAPERS.—A NEW LOT OF STAMPED GOLD PAPER

For Parlors, new and beautiful designs, now receiving at JOS. K. HUGHES & BRO., No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadas.

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ALLEGHENY VALLEY

RAIL ROAD

7 3-10 Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

N. HOLMES & SONS,

37 MARKET STREET.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, August 16—P. M.

The advance in Governments is heavy, and the market at New York was quite excited. Railways sympathized to some extent in the rise, and show improvement over yesterday's rates. Gold is feverish and has ranged 150, with an apparent tendency upwards. The sharp advance in Governments may bring some of them home, and at all events they are too high to be used as remittances, so that, as our imports must be paid for somehow, gold may have to go forward. Secretary M'Culloch, however, has it in his power any day to check at least in some degree the advance in the premium, and hence there is danger in buying at top high figures. The following are the quotations to-day at the New York forenoon Board: Gold, 145½; Eighty-ones, 111 bid, and 113 asked; Five-Twenties, 106; Ten-Forties, 103¾; Seven-Thirties, 108⅝; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 103½; Erie, 69½; Western Union Telegraph, 39½; Bennehoff (oil), 6¼; Pithole, 15¾; United States, 73½; Gregory (gold), 17¾; Quartz Hill, 6½; Smith and Parmalee, 9.

—The weakening tendency of the stock market has been checked by the announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury calling for the presentation of Certificates of Deposit for redemption on or before August 28. The total amount of the temporary loan outstanding of the 4th of August was $118,95,489. About $50,000,000 of this amount is represented by Clearing House certificates, which are not called in; so that nearly $70,000,000 will remain to be redeemed. A considerable proportion of these certificates are held by the banks, who will invest the proceeds of their redemption in other Government securities, so that the whole of this amount cannot be considered as so much loose money thrown upon the market to bring temporary borrowers, or investment in paper.

The result, however, must be to materially ease the money market at the time when the call for money to move the crops usually causes a rise of 1@2 per cent. in the rate of interest, and the ease will be all the more felt because the large disbursements in the loan bonds now in the way of redemption, will enable the banks to send out that class of money to the West instead of parting with their legal tenders.

The effect of these new aspects of the money market has been to strengthen stocks, and while the market was being strongly committed to a lower movement, the effort was partially counteracted, and was less marked than might otherwise have been expected.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

—The Board of Trade of Philadelphia have published their memorial to Congress on the subject of free trade in money. The memorial is brief, and most unexceptionable both in its tone and the measures it suggests "for the abolition of legal restrictions upon the commerce in money." It simply recommends the recognition by Congress of the validity of all private contracts for the use of money, except in the case of pawnbrokers, where the State laws shall govern. It proposes to leave the fixed rate of interest in each State undisturbed, except where the parties to the loan provide for another rate by express agreement. Surely this must be granted at last, and we cannot see why it should be longer postponed. The opposition for several years has come from the ignorant or fanatical, who fancy that "Christian usury laws" is a license to the reckless to break the ten commandments. It is easy to show that more crime and injustice have followed the attempts to punish a breach of this law than have been prevented. The restriction on the exaction of interest ever adopted in human legislation. The Divine injunction against usury applies as well to one per cent. per annum as to 10 per cent. The law should be forbidden to take usurance for money from his brother, but allowed to exact it from a stranger. Six per cent. is as clear a violation of this original statute as any other rate. All human legislation and theorizing about money loaned is like trying to dam a flood—it always overflows the dam. Every attempt to limit the rate of interest has only increased the rate. All human legislation on this subject is a failure, and will be at anything above a fixed, arbitrary sum, whatever may have been its design, is now in the interest of the dishonest and fraudulent, and ought no longer to disgrace any statute book in a civilized community.

—Another new twenty-five cent counterfeit note is noticed in circulation, and is said to be well engraved and a good imitation of the genuine, except that the vignette in the engraved head of Fessenden is blacked. In the lower left hand corner of the counterfeit the word "Assistant" has the two last letters transposed, making it "Assistatn." As the plate in either of those respects may be readily altered, it would not be safe to rely on them as a means of detecting the fraud.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 17, 1866.

BUSINESS.—An improvement was perceptible so far as relates to trade generally. The rise in our rivers has not been without benefit, and the weather is remarkably pleasant for the season. The heated term seems to have departed. The present rise will enable the manufacturers who have orders on their books to fill them, and the following sales are announced for the lower ports. Among them are the following: Arabian, for Cincinnati and Louisville; its patter, for Cairo and Memphis; Lantoan, for St. Louis direct. It may be safe to say that freight can be shipped by river to any of the We tern or Southern ports. Packers have only to arrive and depart on time with good trips. This line is making extensive improvements for the fall trade. Orsin—Sometime Monitor—is firm and in good demand, the latter having held at an advance of basis; he should, the demand being in advance of the supply. Oats were also held higher, while other articles remain without alteration. Flour—The market was again excited, holders demanding a further advance on the differ ent grades, but purchasers were not free buyers, and trade in the market is becoming small. The rise in the Allegheny has improved the demand. Bacon—The market was very firm, with a good demand at full prices. Butter—The receipts during the last few days could easily obtain another advance. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—Sales of 100 bales prime timothy, at factory of prices, 19@20 bales on the wharf, at 20 @21 00 per ton; 10 bales at the scales at $18 00@20 00 per ton, according to qlty.

BACON—Holders remain very firm in their views, with a good demand. Sales of 1,000 lbs canvassed hams, we have to change to record. The present stock is mostly hams and shoulders. Sales of 1,000 lbs shoulders, 8,000 lbs 12 @12½c sides, 4,000 lbs shoulders, 3,000 lbs clear sides, 10,000 lbs clear sides, 25,000 lbs.

LARD, OIL—We note regular sales to the trade at 13@13 12 for No. 1. The market is well supplied.

LINSEED OIL—We note a fair demand, and we note light sales from store at 93@95c.

FISH—Mackerel are in good demand. Holders again advance their prices materially. The stock in first hands is not large, but the receipts are quite free, and will keep down with the receipts. Among the sales we note the following: Spring fat, No. 1, $18 50@19 00; spring fat, No. 2, $16 50@17 00; spring fat, half spring, fall and winter at $12@13; do bbls, all winter at $13@13 50; do bbls, all winter at $11@12; do bbls, fall at $10@11; do bbls, fall at higher prices.

SALT—Sales of 200 sacks in great demand. Holders were asking $2 50@3 00 per bushel. Timothy and Clover were in good demand, and prices were unchanged.

POTATOES—The market has undergone no special change. We note further sales at 75@80c per bbl.

EGGS—Were dull the supply being in excess of the demand. They were offer d freely at 17c.

BUTTER—In good demand, but the supply is equal to the demand. Prices were governed altogether by the quality. No sales of roll reported. Sales of 20 tubs prime do, sold at the same figures. Sales of tub roll at 26@28c, the latter for a choice article.

CHEESE—We call the manufacturers' attention during the past two days, holders generally are asking an advance. Sales of 1,000 lbs prime factory, at 19½c. Rivered sold 1 do on track, 800 sales 80 bushels, 2nds 1 do on track, 800 sales 80 bushels, Peerless 1 do on track, 50@ 500 bushels of Ohio, new 50c 1 car do on track, 52c. Rye—Was more inquired for; sales, 1 car do on track, 66@67c, 2 do taken from track, 70c. Wheat—Was firm with a good demand; sales of spring, 2 cars, at 2 25, an advance. Winter sold at $2 20@2 36 per bushel.

Apples—The receipts during the past week of an inferior description, prices were irregular, a good article would bring $4 in any quantity.

HOPS—The market has undergone no change as regards prices or demand. We note sales of 1 bale Hops, at Middlebury Goshen 20@21c, stocks are light.

FEED—The market remains firm with a good local demand; sales middlings, $1 60@1 70; shorts, $1 00; bran, $1 per bbl.

MESS PORK—Was in light demand with sales at $33 50 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 17, 1866.

The oil market, since our last report, is of no particular change. Crude—Purchasers were inclined to wait, and see whether lower figures were going to prevail with holders, they were desirous of seeing more water in the barrel which would produce. That being over, trade will resume its legitimate channel. Of the large number of bulk boats that started from the oil region, but few will be able to reach here, many have more water. The crude rates yesterday were the same as the previous day, 16@16½c, sales, including barrels at 16@16½c. The receipts were 1,200 bbls. The sales were light, as follows: 200 bbls, 16c; barrels returned. Sales of 700 bbls at 14½c; 500 do, 14½c, both bulk, that being the lowest figure for good oil, while lower dealers refused to part with their stocks at less than 15c.

REFINED OIL—The market appeared firm with a fair inquiry, the sales, however, were not very extensive, and the rates maintained. Among the sales were 500 bbls bonded, October, Philadelphia, 46c; 500 bbls bonded, Philadelphia, 1st to 15th September b. o., 46c; sales of 1,000 bbls delivered on cars here, 15th to September, 36c. Free Oil—sales of 100 bbls, in lots to the trade, 56c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Str cider & Co.....	358	W. P. Logan..... 331
McKeevry.....	70	Fisher & Bro..... 1000
J. Wilkins.....	800	
Total.....		2707

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R. GOING EAST.

Clark & Sumner, 700 bbls refined, Philla.
Forsyth Bro & Co, 270 bbls refined, Philla.
Sellers, Canfield & Co, 200 bbls refined, Philla.
Wightman & Co, 200 bbls refined, Philla.
B. W. 8 organ, 15 barrels refined, Philla.
Mackeown & Bro, 150 bbls refined Philla.
O'B Jones, 598 bbls refined, Philla.
Lockhart & Frew, 260 refined, Philad'a.

The African Trade.

England is at present engaged extensively in trade along the west coast of Africa. The chief local commodity is the palm nut kernel, from which palm oil, or a valuable and pure article, is obtained.

The exports from England to Lourdo show a rapid advance, and that the trade is capable of great development. In 1861 they amounted to £30,833, 1862, £28,831; 1863, £34,167; 1864, £35,088.

The English squadron on the east coast of Africa costs over £30,000 a year. In the House of Commons on the 26th of May last £5,000 was voted to keep up the British trading station at the confluence of the rivers Niger and Tchadda; £80,000 for the support of the consulates in Western Africa; £6,000 for ransoms for slaves and tonnage, and £7,ooo for commission for the suppression of the slave trade.

New Orleans Market

NEW ORLEANS, August 15, P. M.—Flour is steady at $8 @ 9 for superfine. Mess Pork is a shade lower but the demand is fair, closing at $33 25@33 50. Lard steady at 22½c for prime in tierces and 23c in kegs. Bacon firm, at 16c for shoulders, and 20½@21c for clear sides. Corn dull, at 85c for mixed, in sacks. Oats dull, at 50c, in sacks. Cotton dull, at 36c for middling Orleans. The receipts, during the last twenty-four hours were 900 bales. The stock in port, not cleared, is 79,709 bales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 16, 1866.

FLOUR—Was active and firm, and market for white winter extras was 15 and 25c higher, with sales at $11 25@11 75; spring extras, sold at $9 @9 60.

WHEAT—Was more active and firmer at an advance of 1@2c on old, and 3@5c on new; sales were at $1 42@1 46; for old, and $1 @1 42 for new No. 1, and $1 75 for new No. 2, spring, the market closing steady at the outside prices.

CORN—Opened fairly active, and sales were reported at 87½@88½c for No. 1, and 86c for No. 2, but at the close the market was quiet at 87½@87½c for No. 1 and 86c for No. 2. Canal Corn was dull at 90@93½c for No. 1.

OATS—Were quiet at 38@39c for No. 1, and 36@ 36½c for No. 2.

RYE—Ruled dull, with light sales of No. 1 at 95c.

BARLEY—Was steady at 82@87c for fair to choice grades.

HIGHWINES—Were firm at $2 23½ for free; bonded were held at 2@2½c.

PROVISIONS—Were firm but quiet. Mess Pork ruled $60@61 00 higher, with sales at $37 50. Sweet pickled Hams sold at 12c.

FREIGHTS—Were steady at 7½@8c for Corn to Buffalo.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, August 16.—Flour active and advanced 15@ 25c. Wheat advanced 2@5c. Cash sales for fall at $1 42@1 46 for new No. 1; $1 21 for old and $1 25@ 1 26 for new No. 2; $1 42@1 46 for spring. Corn advanced 3@5c for No. 2. Oats dull at 38@39c for No. 1, and 36@37c for No. 2. Rye dull at 95c. Highwines quiet, sales at $2 23½, free. Provisions firm: Mess Pork advanced $1 00 on sales at $37 50. Freights steady; corn 7c to Buffalo. Receipts—2,500 bbls flour, 10,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bbls corn, 10,000 bushels oats, shipments—1,400 bbls flour, 7,000 bushels wheat, 130,000 bushels corn, 8,000 bushels oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 152.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1866.

MONEY.

The monetary case at this point is increasing, and the plethora of money will soon become more than ever. Call loans range from 4 to 6 per cent., with an increasing business in the lower rate.

THE GOLD MARKET

Was firmer and rather more animated this afternoon. The price closed at 152¾.

EXCHANGE.

The market for foreign exchange remains dull, and quotations are almost nominal.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The activity in the Government securities continued throughout the afternoon, and prices were a fraction of general advance. The following are the closing prices: 5s of compound interest notes, 1864, 106¼@106¾; 10 40 coupons, 1864, 103¾@104; 7-30s, 106¾@107.

The market was firm on Railways at the last open board, and maintained so in the long room on the session, the tendency of prices being gradually upwards during the day, quite and Mississippi certificates sold at 90½@90¾, and Pacific Mail at 150@ 150½. Reading sold at 96@96¼; Michigan Southern, 85¾@85¾; Michigan Central, 118; Illinois Central, 124; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87½@87¾.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Ham. McClintock, 8c; Hamilton Run, 6.33. Buchanan farm, 36 New York and Allegheny, 3.00.

MINING STOCKS.

Benton, 13c; Kipp and Buell, seller 3, 1st; Consolidated Gregory, sold, 17c; Dawnerville, 12½; Quartz Hill, 6½; Wenona, 2.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Money market steady at 6@7 per cent. Sterling steady at 10½@10¾ and drawing at 9½. Gold active and firmer. Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady. Cotton dull and nominal. Flour—Receipts, 11,000 barrels; sales, 7,000 barrels; State and Western active and firmer. Freights to Liverpool firmer. Wheat—Receipts, 20,000 bushels; sales, 40,000 bushels; closing unsettled and 1@2c better. Corn—Receipts, 39,000 bushels; sales, 60,000 bushels; closing 1@2c better. Pork—Receipts, 200 barrels; sales, 1,000 barrels; closing firmer. Lard—Receipts, 200 packages; sales, 500 packages; closing firmer. Whisky—Receipts, 1,000 barrels; sales, 1,000 barrels; closing firmer. Petroleum—Receipts, 1,000 barrels; sales, 1,000 barrels; closing firmer. Freights—Wheat, Chicago to New York, 20c; Milwaukee to New York, 20c; Chicago to Buffalo, 7½c; Milwaukee to Buffalo, 7½c; Chicago to Oswego, 20c; Milwaukee to Oswego, 20c; Chicago to Boston, 20c; Milwaukee to Boston, 20c; Chicago to Montreal, 20c; Milwaukee to Montreal, 20c; Corn—Chicago to New York, 20c; Milwaukee to New York, 20c; Chicago to Buffalo, 7½c; Milwaukee to Buffalo, 7½c; Chicago to Oswego, 20c; Milwaukee to Oswego, 20c; Chicago to Boston, 20c; Milwaukee to Boston, 20c; Chicago to Montreal, 20c; Milwaukee to Montreal, 20c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 16.—Flour unchanged; sales at $10 50@12 00 for No. 1 Spring; $12 00 for Red Winter; $13 00 for white. $11 00@11 50 for double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $2 25, which is the outside views of buyers. Corn opened firm; No. 1 Illinois 75c; 72c@74c, closing quiet. Oats selling in small lots at 42c for 2 c. 1 Chicago. Rye quiet. Canal freights unchanged; wheat 10½c; corn, 8½c to New York. No receipts by lake. Canal exports—500 bbls flour, 1,500 bushels wheat, 19,000 bushels corn.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 16.—Flour quiet. Wheat—sales at $2 20. Corn 56½c. Oats 34c. Receipts—10,000 bbls flour, 24,000 bush. Wheat, 21,000 bush. Oats.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Per Pitts